HUBBUCK'S
ATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
UBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
UBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
UBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
UBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
UBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
UBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28493 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	31st July
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th „
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4039	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „ Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	600	C. F. Preston	10th „
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.L. CATHAY	2983	700	A. Symons	24th „
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1:00	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „

...mers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Plymouth, and London.
...vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ...here to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, ...on direct.

...gh Tickets are issued, including Rail-...re, from Brindisi to London by the Mail ...nd Coupons are issued for places in ...eping Cars of the special "P. and O.

...aggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard ...n before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
... Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on ... sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only ...ages will be received.

COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
...ORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th July.
...	2983	500	A. Symons	13th Augt.
...UBAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th „
...DHILLA	3387	700		10th Sept.
...AVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th „

...n addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves ... China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at ... port or ports.
...or further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 20, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug. 1891.
S. Duca DI GALLIERA	5,000	800	10th Sept. 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 16, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Sept. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 131

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 483.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

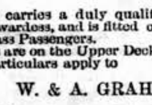
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	....	3,800	500	24th Aug. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
July 24, 1891.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

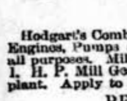
Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	6th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 18th, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
Werneth Hall	A. Buck	4100	500	About 18th Aug. 1891.



THIS Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. Carries no Surgeon or Stewardess. For further particulars apply to
EDWARD, BATES & Co.
Bombay, 21st July, 1891.

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR

Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000 I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co. 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.
And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors. Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. KARAGOLA, 1,168 tons, on the 26th July, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,552 tons, on the 29th July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,080 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 30th July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.
KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S
NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B." Rs. 33. and "C.E.B." Rs. 36.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Sole Agents,
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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AN ELECTRIC DOG-CART, size of ordinary carriage, four wheeled, with top, to carry four persons, almost new, in perfect working order.
For particulars and price apply to
THE PALACE OFFICER,
Mysore.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*,
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents, or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"CRISP" ÆRATED WATERS.

CASH PRICES.

Soda Water	Per doz. Rs.	0	8
Ærated Waters	„ „	0	8
Lemonade	„ „	0	12
Gingerade	„ „	0	12
Gingerale	„ „	1	0
Raspberryade	„ „	0	12
Potash Water	„ „	0	12
Tonic Water	„ „	0	12
Seltzer Water	„ „	0	12
Lithia Water	„ „	1	0

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
New Branch:—Cumballa Hill.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	Per 100
TRABUCOS	„ 3 12	„
COQUETAS	„ 3 8	„

COROMANDEL CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4 0	Per 100
„ 2	„ 3 12	„
„ 3	„ 3 8	„

Special attention is invited to these particularly choice Cigars.

"BEACONSFIELDS."
Nos. 1 and 2.
Specially made to my order of thoroughly matured and selected
SUMATRA AND DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
Rs. 11 per box of 100.

HAVANNAH CIGARS.
IN HERMETICALLY SEALED TIN BOXES OF 50 AND 100 EACH.

REAL BURMAHS.
"MOUNG LOOS"
Rs. 2-8 per 100.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

RS. 6 WATCH.
GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

PRETTY, small, accurate, strong, open-faced, keyless, short winding, nickel silvern, Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, second-hand, enamelled dial, jewelled, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' guarantee. Easily repairable. Warranted to stand the roughest use. Others sell at double our rates. Have no appearance of cheapness. Mr. S. Gooniah of District Munsiff's Court from Chicacole says:—"A watch maker valued it at Rs. 25." Mr. B. V. Chetty, from Anantapur, says:—"Many were deceived thinking that its price was Rs. 25." Mr. Moung H. Myah, of Marine Workshops from Mandalay says:—"Has never been repaired during the whole period of three and a half years."

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

PRETTY Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Tooth picks, Complete shirt buttons, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings, Eardrops (all pair), Scarf pins, Scarf rings, Necklets, Brooches, Hair sprays, Spectacle frames, Cigar holders, Thimbles and Rings, set with scientific Diamonds, Saphires, Rubies, Emeralds, &c., at Rs. 1-8-0 per each V. P. P. Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector from Sanikutla, says:—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50, and ruby at Rs. 30." Nickel Silver timepiece for Rs. 4; guaranteed 3 years.
WESTERN INDIA TRADING Co.,
91, Medow Street, opposite Soundy & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	£750,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£250,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS	£750,000

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LONDON	The Bank of England. The London Joint Stock Bank.
SCOTLAND	Bank of Scotland. Royal Bank of Scotland. National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	National Bank.
AMSTERDAM	Hope & Co. The Amsterdamsche Bank. Wertheim & Gompertz.
ROTTERDAM	The Rotterdamsche Bank.
PARIS	André Neuflize & Co.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Kandy, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Batavia, Hongkong and Shanghai.

CORRESPONDENTS:

At Aden	Messrs. LUKE, THOMAS & Co.
„ Amoy	„ BOYD & Co.
„ Bangkok	„ WINDSOR, WINDSOR & Co.
„ Cairo	„ CREDIT LYONNAIS.
„ Cheribon	„ G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
„ Durban	„ NATAL BANK.
„ Do.	„ STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA.
„ Foochow	„ PURDON & Co.
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„ Kobe	„ JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
„ Lyons	„ CREDIT LYONNAIS.
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In Australia	The Bank of New South Wales. The Union Bank of Australia, Limited. The Bank of Victoria. The Bank of Australasia. The National Bank of Australasia.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no Interest is allowed.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At rates to be le rnt on application.
Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

CAMERAS.

FOR QUALITY, EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH, CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

TREACHER'S SQUARE LONG FOCUS CAMERA, LATEST PATTERN.—These Cameras are made on an improved design, and give the extreme range of focus possible with each size, and at the same time are perfectly rigid. When in use, the focussing is by means of a rack-work or screw adjustment: they are fitted with the new double swing-back arrangement, giving a large amount of movement in both horizontal and vertical directions, have a double action front, extra front piece, and reversing frame, by means of which the dark slides can be used either upright or horizontally, without taking the Camera off the stand. Each Camera is fitted with 3 double slides. Every part fully brass-bound and screwed. Cameras and Slides fully brass-bound and screwed in all parts with Carriers for smaller plates.
6½ by 4¾, Rs. 190. 8½ by 6½, Rs. 245. 10 by 8, Rs. 290. 12 by 10, Rs. 350 Cash Price.
Ditto 215. ditto 275. ditto 326. ditto 390 Credit Price.

TREACHER & CO.'S SQUARE BELLOWS BODY CAMERAS.—Made of the best Spanish Mahogany, French-polished, brass-bound, screwed in dovetail, single-swing back, and arranged to take plates in either direction, highly finished throughout. Vertical sliding front, bottom boards, hinged to turn up, and improved side fastenings, securing perfect rigidity. These portable Cameras, available both for the Studio and Field, are well adapted for district and camp work, and from their great ranges of focus suitable for portraits, wide angle view and other lenses. Price with fine Screw adjustment, double dark side frame, and focus slide:—

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.		Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
For Plates 10 by 8 in. and under	170	190	Spare Slides for 12 by 10 in and under.	55	62
Spare Slides for do.	45	50	For Plates 15 by 12 in	290	326
For Plates 12 by 10 in	235	265	Spare Slides for do.	70	79

For Plates 15 by 15, with 2 extra dark slides with frames, Rs. 440 cash; Rs. 490 credit.

DALLMEYER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES.
(OF BEST CONSTRUCTION.)

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.		Cash. Rs.	Credt. Rs.
No. 1 B. Quick Acting Portrait Lens	125	140	No. 3 D. Patent Portrait and Group Lens	170	190
No. 2 B. Quick Acting Portrait Lens	240	270	No. 4 D. Patent Portrait and Group Lens.	225	252
No. 2 C. Extra Quick Acting Portrait Lens	290	326	No. 5 D. Patent Portrait and Group Lens.	280	315

Dallmeyer's Patent Rapid Rectilinear Lenses.

Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lens.	Price Rigid Setting. Cash Rs.	Credit. Rs.	Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lens.	Price Rigid Setting. Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
15 by 12	12 by 10	Ins. 2½	245	275	8½ by 6½	6 by 5	Ins. 1½	115	129
12 by 10	10 by 8	„ 2	200	225	6 by 5	5 by 4	„ 1	98	110
10 by 8	8½ by 4	„ 1½	150	168	5 by 4	4¼ by 3¼	„ ¾	78	88

NEW RAPID RECTILINEAR DOUBLE LENS.

This is a Lens of the Rectilinear form, and though very low in price, is one of the best in the Market. It is adapted for Groups, Portraits in good light, Landscapes and Figures, and all out-door work, except Wide-angle Pictures.
For ¼ size plates, Cash, Rs. 43; Credit, Rs. 48. For ½ size plates, Cash, Rs. 48; Credit, Rs. 54.
For 8½ by 6½ size plates, Cash, Rs. 72; Credit, Rs. 81.

THOMAS'S "PALL MALL" PLATES
ARE AT ONCE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
This Season has seen the issue of a new and perfected Series made entirely by Machinery, hence absolutely uniform in quality. Their success has been enormous, the demand having already increased tenfold. They are made in two grades.
EXTRA RAPID, instantaneous, a richly-coated Plate suitable for all

Size	4¼	5	6½	8½	10	12
	3¼	4	4¾	6½	8	10
Cash per doz.	1-2	1-12	2-8	4-12	7-4	11-0
Credit per doz.	1-4	2-0	2-12	5-4	8-0	12-8

THICKLY COATED LANDSCAPE—This Plate has a film of double the usual thickness, and is specially recommended as being less liable to halation, blurring, &c., than any other Plate yet introduced. Should be always used for Landscapes and Interiors, and may be used in the Studio.

Size	4¼	6½	8½	10	12
	3¼	4¾	6½	8	10
Cash per doz	1-8	3-8	5-12	9-4	14-0
Credit, per doz.	1-10	4-0	6-4	10-8	16-0

For 8½ by 6½ size plates, Cash, Rs. 72; Credit, Rs. 81.

OTHER DRY PLATES.
STOCKED BY TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

Size		4¼	5	6½	8½	10	12
		3¼	4	4¾	6½	8	10
Ilford Yellow Ordinary	Cash	0-14	1-8	1-14	3-8	6-8	10-0
	Credit	1-0	1-10	2-2	4-0	7-4	11-0
Ilford White Rapid	Cash	1-2	1-10	2-6	4-8	8-0	12-0
	Credit	1-4	1-14	2-10	5-0	9-0	13-8
Ilford Red Special Rapid	Cash	1-4	..	3-0	6-0	11-0	14-8
	Credit	1-7	..	3-6	7-0	12-4	16-4
Ilford Marion Britannia	Cash	1-4	1-14	2-12	5-4	9-4	12-8
	Credit	1-6	2-2	3-2	6-0	10-4	14-0
WRATTEN AND WAINWRIGHTS Ordinary	Cash	..	..	3-6	6-8	..	..
	Credit	..	..	3-10	7-4	..	..
Ilford Instantaneous	Cash	1-8	2-4	3-4	6-8	9-12	15-8
	Credit	1-12	2-8	3-12	7-4	10-12	17-6
Ilford Drop Shutter	Cash	1-12	2-6	3-10	6-12	10-8	16-0
	Credit	2-0	2-10	4-0	7-10	11-12	18-0
Edward's XL	Cash	1-12	..	3-8	6-4	8-12	14-0
	Credit	1-14	..	4-0	7-0	9-12	15-12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
T. E. THE VICEROY
AND
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SHERRIES.

	Rs.	a.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold Capsule	44	8
„ „ Black Capsule	41	8
Solera, Black Capsule	33	0
Amoroso, „	31	4
Montilla „	31	4
Invalid's Sherry, Square Bottle	31	4
Manzanilla, Red Capsule	26	0
"La Torre," a Natural Wine	24	0
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	24	0
Vino de Pasto, Pink Capsule	23	0
Dinner Sherry, White Capsule	18	12
Do. Blue Seal	15	8
Marsala, Yellow Capsule	18	4
Madeira, E. I., Black Capsule	44	0
Do. Blue Capsule	27	0

PORT.

	Rs.	a.
"Real Old Tawny"	41	12
Old Crusted, Bronze Capsule	41	12
Invalids' Superior, Tawny, Gold Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 30-8)	29	12
White Port	29	12
Superior Dessert, Black Capsule	26	0
Full Body, Red Capsule	22	0
Spanish, Green Capsule (2 doz. Pts. Rs. 18-8)	17	4

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

"TRUTH TRAVELS TRIUMPHANTLY AND BOLDLY PROCLAIMS,"
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC! SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC!!

BECAUSE it is the only reliable, never failing, and sure Remedy that kills and exterminates totally INFLUENZA, MICROBES, EPIDEMIC FEVERS, CHILL, AGUE, MALARIAL and BILIOUS FEVERS of all types and grades; is a sure cure for all Remittent, Intermittent, and Jungle Fevers. Keep a bottle of it by you at home or travelling. A small dose in the morning and evening during the Epidemic of Influenza and Malarious Fevers prevents and wards off attacks. Is a tried Remedy for twenty years. Gives astounding satisfaction wherever employed. Eradicates and neutralises the Poison from the System. Tones the Liver and System against its return. Insist upon this Remedy only. 2s. 6d. or Re. 1-8 Fluid or Pills of all Chemists and Druggists. Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market.—POPULAR REMEDY MANUFACTURING Co., 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.
ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
E. NORTON,
269½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.
Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.
In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.
An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.
Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.
Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.
With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.
The following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only, (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity, and that of the lowest quality,) I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY for INDIA and CEYLON of

MESSRS. N. PATRINOS & CO. CAIRO.
CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF
ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,
and I am now importing by every alternate Mail Steamer their finest Brands only, viz.—
"SUPERFINE" per tin box of 100 ... ... Rs. 4
"FINE" „ „ ... ... „ 3
The above two Brands of Cigarettes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own Superintendence, in Cairo, specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & COLOMBO.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS,
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND
MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED,
Which have been constantly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians with great success for the last Twenty Years.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carried OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus.*
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 31), containing 1-33rd gr Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/ each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co. MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co. RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 25TH JULY, 1891.

THE RINK WILL BE OPEN as follows:—
CHILDREN'S SESSION 2 to 4 P.M. ADMISSION free, 8 annas for skates.
AFTERNOON SESSION, 5 to 7 P.M.
EVENING SESSION, 8-30 to 11-30 P.M.
ADMISSION Re. 1, WITH USE of SKATES.

NUGENT AND CO.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1891, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB, Honorary Secretary.

24th July 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 6 lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD Permanent Way Chair Keys to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Standard sample with Templet or gauge can be seen and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on Wednesday, the 12th August, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd July, 1891.

THE NEW APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in the Press Building, Colaba, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1891, at 4 P.M., to confirm the following special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 1st July 1891.

RESOLUTION I.

"That owing to the keen competition among Cotton Press Companies in Bombay, and the consequent reduction in pressing rates, the profits of the Company have been reduced to such a great extent that the Company has declared no dividends since the year 1887, and that as it is extremely doubtful whether the Company is likely to derive a larger share of the pressing business, even if new Machinery were ordered out from Europe, it is not considered advisable to continue the business of the Company, and it is resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily."

RESOLUTION II.

"That Messrs. Hassumbhoy Someji and Meherali Deoraj be and are hereby appointed Liquidators of the Company, and that the remuneration of each Liquidator be Rs. 200 for the whole liquidation."

RESOLUTION III.

"That the Liquidators be and are hereby empowered to do all acts authorised, and to exercise all the powers given to Liquidators by Secs. 177, 201, 202 and 204 of the "Indian Companies Act, 1882."

By order of the Board of Directors,

RAMCHANDRA KESSOW, Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1891.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bell Lane, on Wednesday, the 5th August 1891, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st May 1891.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To dispose of such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,

C. H. B. FORBES & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 24th July, 1891.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 29th July to 18th August 1891, both days inclusive.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 12 noon on SATURDAY, the Eighth Day of August 1891, for the purchase and removal of the materials of the bungalow at the Victoria Gardens, lately in the occupation of the Superintendent of those Gardens.

2. The undersigned will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (500) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of the failure on the part of the successful tenderer to pay the balance of the amount tendered within forty-eight hours after the receipt of an intimation of the acceptance of the tender by the Municipal Commissioner.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 24th July 1891.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 3rd Day of August, 1891, for the work of laying about 2 miles of 24 inches cast iron pipes and for works in connection therewith.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of the Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 23rd July 1891.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.—The NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 10th Day of August, 1891, at 3 P.M. to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1891.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To confirm the appointment, made by the Board, of Mr. S. E. Shellim as a Director of the Company.
4TH.—To confirm the appointment, made by the Board, of Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidass as a Director of the Company.
5TH.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
6TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1891, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th July to 10th August, 1891, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during the office hours.

By Order,

SADANAND BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 24th July, 1891.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

38, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

LONDON HOUSE:

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

47, LEADENHALL STREET.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED

FROM

The Tottenham Lager Beer Brewery

TOTTENHAM CHAMPAGNE PILSENER BEER.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Quarts, Rs. 19.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,

HENSHAW'S BUILDING,

Custom House Road.

SUB-AGENTS:—

DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have this day ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of our Firm in Calcutta as Merchants and Commission Agents, in connection with our Firms in London, Hongkong, and China.

E. D. SASSOON and Co.

Bombay, 13th July, 1891.

NOTICE.

TO OIL MERCHANTS, COUNTRY SPIRIT DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

OFFERS RECEIVED FOR SOUND EMPTY WOOD CASKS. Apply stating terms to

"BEER,"

Care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. (1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Chief Agents for Bombay.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Meadow Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 27th July, 1891, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of adopting an amended Balance-Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR, Secretary.

Bombay, 17th July, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 9 LOTS OF ASHES, now lying in the Loco. Workshops Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th July, 1891.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 29th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co, Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 10, 1891.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-50 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 10, 1891.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-10 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1891.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect the Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 10, 1891.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891.
2nd—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 10, 1891.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-50 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891.
2nd—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, July 10, 1891.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-10 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON AND Co., Agents.

Bombay, July 10, 1891.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., Khetwady, Bombay.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, who died at "Byramjee Hall," at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, on the 12th day of September, 1890, and probate of whose last will and testament with a Codicil thereto, was granted on the 4th day of March, 1891, by the High Court at Bombay, to his Executors, RUSTOMJEE NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, RUSTOMJEE JAMASJEE ASHBURNER and PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WADIA, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at No. 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, on or before the 9th day of August, 1891, at the expiration of which time they will hand over the residue of the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay the debts or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 9th Day of July 1891.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN, Solicitors, High Court.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY MANGALORE, S. C.

GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA

For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

GLOBULES 70 as. 6; 150 as. 12; 350 Re. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0.
ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re. 1; 1 oz. Re. 1-12-0.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.

FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS:—

AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANOFORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

FLOR DE SUMATRA — TRADE MARK — SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

Gold Mohurs. PURE INDIAN LEAF — TRADE MARK — SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

SPENCER AND CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING AND LONDON.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT),

AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS', AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,

CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

"Worth their Weight in Gold."

Braggi's

OINTMENT AND PLAISTERS

ARE SOVEREIGN REMEDIES FOR

SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, BOILS, ABSCESSES, PILES ECZEMA, INSECT BITES, BARCOO ROT, SANDY BLIGHT, &c., &c.

Don't be without them: Hundreds of Testimonials

Retail of all Storekeepers.

P. BRAGGI & CO., LIMITED, 9 and 11, Wilson-street, Finsbury, London, England

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s, each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury, London.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

NATURAL UNDYED PURE WOOL.

BANIANS, ½ dozen...	34 in.	36 in.	38 in.
	Rs. 30	33	36
DRAWERS, ½ dozen...	32 in.	34 in.	36. in.
	Rs. 33	36	39

SOCKS, all sizes, dozen... Rs. 16-8.

UNIVERSALLY ADVISED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AS THE MOST PERFECT SANITARY UNDERWEAR.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY, *i.e.*, (SUPERIOR).

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 117, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,

Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, Manager and Actuary;

Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1883.........	£309,690	0	0
"	1885.........	£988,156	0	0
"	1886.........	£955,039	0	0
"	1889.........	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to....................	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............................	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL................................	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........................	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABD. 1834.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

Prospectus furnished on Application.

ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.

52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Including Postage.

Twelve Months............... Rs. 28
Six Months........................ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED............ £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP .... £ 250,000
RESERVED FUND .... £ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE, 31, Lombard Street,

BRANCHES at YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. PAYN, Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.......................£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP......£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.

LONDON OFFICE, 14, Austin Friars, E.C.

CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA, TEHERAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BAGDAD.	ISFAHAN.	RESHT.
BUSHIRE.	KIRMANSHAH.	SHIRAZ.
BUSREH.	MESHED.	TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. PAYN, Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.................................$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

J. BUCHAN, Manager.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion................................Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 2-8
Third do. .... „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2½ per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.............................As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... „ 4
Third do. .... „ 2

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line........................... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum..........	Rs. 12	Per Annum..........	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly..........	„ 6	Half-Yearly..........	„ 7-8
Quarterly..........	„ 3	Quarterly..........	„ 3-12

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	975
Bank of Bengal	20,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	60,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	425
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	60,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	180
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	3,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 100	10 / 7½	260 / 182½xd
BackBay Baths	500	100	50	12	50
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	12	102
Septy Bros.	6,000	100	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	2,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,200	2,500	1,500	135	3,635
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	925
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,200	100	100	25	88
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	940
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	182½
Geyer & Co., Ld	800	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	90
Kemp & Co.	1,000	200	175	26¼	330
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,300	100	100	Nil.	30
Macoks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	155
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	432½
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,000	100	100	—	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	59
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	925
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	94
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	25	5-8	17
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515
Anglo-Indian	8,315	100	100	4	93
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	7 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	500	500	500	20	435
Colaba Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	610
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1020
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	670
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	625
Cooria Mills	880	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	465
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	495
Dhun Mills	1,000	500	500	50	260
Empress	1,105	500	25	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	795
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	—	380
Indian Manfg.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	250	10	150
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	815
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	25	Nil.	580
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	580
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	208
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2000
Manaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	430
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 no
Maneckjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,305
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,690
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,800	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	690
Oriental	5,720	625	625	Rs. 15	405
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,190
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	1,440
Sooaderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	515
Southern India	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	282½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	565
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	460
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	24	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	810
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	250
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	615
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,150
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	700

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	457
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	—	550
Greaves Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.					182½
Fort	180	250	—	Rs. 20	90
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	545
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengol Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	51	465
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	72½
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	200
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	672½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Prince of Wales	603	500	500	40	245
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	50	20	80
Sassoon	300	500	500		50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	240
Volkart		,000		Rs. 80	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,10
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£18	—	do.	42

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-15
China Leaf	" 22-4 nom.
Bar Gold, New	" 21-8
Do. Old	" 21-10
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	" 22-4
English Sovereigns	" 14-1
Do. Dragons	" 14
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 107-8
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	" 107-9
Sycee Silver	" 106

A PARIS correspondent writes:—The *Gaulois* relates a strange case of attempted abduction of a well-known married lady, which took place in the Bois de Boulogne in broad daylight, and within a few yards of the Pigeon Shooting Club. The lady in question was asked by telegram to meet a female friend, and on arriving at the Allee Marguerite was met by a lad in college uniform. Close by was a man in a blouse, and wearing blue spectacles, who appeared to be the driver of a van. After a moment of hesitation the man sprang forward, and endeavoured to tie his victim hand and foot. The lady resisted, and luckily some workmen who were passing by were able to overpower the man, and take him off to the police station. Here it was discovered that his beard was false, and that he was a well-known person who is very highly connected, who had been making love declarations to the lady for several years. The Police Commissary detained the prisoner, but a few hours afterwards he received a message from M. Loze ordering that he should be set at liberty.

THERE are, it is estimated, now no fewer than 325 electric railways in the following countries:—United States, Britain, Germany, Italy, Australia, and Japan. The working of these lines must give employment to at least 10,000 persons.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rate. Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	6
Do 2nd sort, per lb	0	3	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb	0	2	6
Do 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	0
Beefsteak, (under part), per lb	0	6	0
Do (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
" small, each	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
" salt, each	0	7	0
Suet, 1st sort, per lb	0	5	0
" 2nd sort, per lb	0	3	6
Liver, each	0	3	0
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	6
" 2nd "	0	2	0
Oxtail, each	0	2	0
Sirloin, per lb	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6
Beef salt, English, per lb	0	8	0
MUTTON (1ST SORT)—			
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, per lb	0	3	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0
" 2nd sort, each	0	2	9
Breast, large, each	0	3	0
" small, each	0	2	6
Head, each	0	3	0
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	0
Mutton, Goat, Country, per lb	0	3	0
MUTTON (2ND SORT)—			
Saddle, per lb	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, per lb	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	2	3
" 2nd sort, each	0	2	0
Breast, large, each	0	2	6
" small, each	0	2	0
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	0
Mutton, Goat, Country, per lb	0	2	6
KID (SMALL)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	0	14	0
Fore " per piece	0	12	0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0	10	0
Fore "	0	8	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0	6	0
(PORK FRESH AND SALT)—			
Pork, Fresh, per lb	0	4	0
" Salt, country, per lb	0	5	0
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
" Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	5	0
Bacon, per lb	0	5	0
Pigs' Feet, salt or fresh, per set	0	8	0
" Lard, per lb	0	6	0
" Boiled Lard, per lb	1	0	0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb	0	8	0
POULTRY—			
Geese, each	4	0	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6	12	0
" Hens, each	3	12	0
Ducks, large, each	0	12	0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	0	12	0
" middling, each	0	9	0
Chickens, large, each	0	8	0
" small, each	0	5	0
Eggs, each	0	0	4
Pigeons, per pair	1	0	0
" young, per pair	0	10	0
Rabbits, each	1	8	0
Doves, per pair	0	7	0
MILK AND BUTTER—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
" Butter, per cup, 2 ozs	0	1	6
Jagree, per maund	2	10	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	4	0
Cheese English, per tin	0	12	0
BREAD—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 16 oz, each	0	1	9
" 2nd sort, 16 oz, each	0	1	6
" brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	3
" 2nd sort per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	3
" 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	4	0
" Bombay, per lb	0	2	0
" Poona, Mixed per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort per seer	0	0	9
Bajri " per seer	0	0	6
FIREWOOD—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	18	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
" per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	6	4	0
" per maund	0	3	6
Aine, per candy	6	0	0
" per maund	0	3	6
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	5	0	0
" per maund	0	3	0
Kurmoll, per candy	5	0	0
" per maund	0	3	0
Khairo, per candy	7	0	0
" per maund	0	4	9
Hay, 100 lbs	2	0	0
OIL—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	2	0
" 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0
Sweet Teel, Oil, 1st sort	4	4	0
" 2nd sort, per maund	3	8	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	0	0
Castor Oil, Bombay, per maund	3	8	0
" Calcutta, per maund	3	12	0
Kerosine Oil, Snow Flake, per tin	2	8	0
" Common, per tin	1	13	0
GHEE—			
Ghee, Surat, per seer	0	5	6
" Ghautee, per seer	0	6	0
" Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
" common, country, per bottle	0	2	0
Mora spirit, per bottle	0	13	0
SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	10	0
" 2nd sort, per seer	0	8	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
" 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
" 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
" brown, per seer	0	1	3
" Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, 1st sort, per lb	1	2	0
" Hill, per lb	0	14	0
" 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
GRAIN—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	5	0
" 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
" 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Gram, Jamboosoor, per phurra	3	12	0
" Ghautee, per phurra	3	6	0
" Dall, per phurra	4	0	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	12	0
Oored, Ghoghary, per phurra	3	8	0
" Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	4	0
" Cutch, per phurra	3	8	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
" Bhownuggur, per phurra	3	8	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	7	0	0
" 2nd sort, per phurra	6	8	0
" common, per phurra	4	8	0
" Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5	8	0
" 2nd sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	2	0	0
" 2nd sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	12	0
" old) per phurra	2	0	0
Oats, p phurra	2	12	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo	2	8	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	0	0
Maize, per phurra	2	8	0
Moong, per phurra	3	8	0
" Dall per phurra	5	4	0
Mussoor per phurra	3	8	0
" Dall per phurra	3	8	0
Nachnie or Raggy, per phurra	2	0	0
Peas, per phurra	3	4	0
Toor, per phurra	3	4	0
" Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	4	12	0
" " 2nd sorts	3	12	0
Wal Beans, of sort, per phurra	2	8	0
Wurroo or Veragoo	3	8	0
Kong, per phurra	3	10	0
VEGETABLE—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwur, large, per md	3	0	0
" " per seer	0	1	3
" small, per md	2	8	0
" " per seer	0	1	0
" Poona or Surat, large, per md	1	12	0
" " per seer	0	0	9
" small, per md	1	4	0
" " per seer	0	0	6
Turnips, large, per dozen	0	9	0
" small, per dozen	0	6	0
Beet, large, each	0	2	0
" small, each	0	1	0
Radishes white, per dozen	0	3	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	1	6
French Beans, per seer	0	0	9
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	8	0
Brinjals, Nagpoor, per seer	0	0	6
Pumpkins, large, each	0	10	0
" small, each	0	8	0
Beans, double, per seer	0	0	9
Parsley, per small bundle	0	0	6
Betelnut, per maund	5	0	0
" leaf, per 100	0	4	0
Sweet Potatoes per seer	0	0	9
FRUITS—			
Pineapple, large, each	0	12	0
" small, each	0	8	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	0	0
" small, each	0	12	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	9	0
" small, per dozen	0	1	6
Orange, large, Nagpore, per dozen	1	8	0
" small, per dozen	0	8	0
Melons, water, large, each	1	4	0
Plantains large, red, per dozen	0	6	0
" small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
" large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
" small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sour, per dozen	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Bombay, per dozen	0	12	0
Mangoes, Afoos, per dozen	8	0	0
" Common, per dozen	1	0	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	3	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	2	0
Chekoos, per dozen	1	0	0
Moosoombees, Poona, per dozen	1	4	0
FRESH FISH—			
Prawns, small, per dozen	0	1	0
Bamlows, per score	0	4	0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	3	0
" opened, per dozen	0	2	0
DRY FISH—			
Surmaye, large, each	0	1	3
Palah, large, each	0	3	0
" small, each	0	1	3
Dhomee, large, each	0	1	0
" small, each	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Doungry fish, each	0	1	6
PICKLES, COUNTRY—			
Mango, per seer	0	1	0
Lime, per seer	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
" small, per seer	0	1	3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	11
" 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	9
" pounded, per seer	0	1	6

NEWS reaches me (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*) of a fresh Irish complication which will cause some consternation at Westminster before long, I fancy. From the details which were given me, I conjecture that the coming event, which discretion forbids me to do more than foreshadow, will quite throw into the shade the recent epoch-making divorce case. The surprise is a matrimonial one, and the principal person concerned is a prominent member of the anti-Parnellite party. To stop the mouths of scandal-hunters, I may add that the present case is not primarily concerned with the Divorce Court.

WE hear of many dangerous performances now-a-days, but surely no exhibition in existing shows surpasses the daring which was exhibited sixty years ago by M. Chabert, the "Fire King." That individual made his living—and as far as money went a very fine one, too—by eating poisons in public. He rarely took such simple things as arsenic, but dosed himself before his patrons with most deadly substances like prussic acid and phosphorus, and he always invited the medical men of the neighbourhood to be present at his entertainments and try to detect any imposture, which the doctors, however, never succeeded in doing. Chabert's method, whatever it was, which enabled him to play with those subtle weapons of death with such utter impunity, was never found out, but the common belief was that he secretly administered powerful antidotes immediately after taking the poisons. He did not live, however, many years to enjoy his poison-eating existence, though his death is not recorded to have been due in any way to the terrible drugs which he sometimes devoured on several successive days in a week.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Hindus, 1-45 p.m.
Municipal Cricket Club vs. Customs Cricket Club.
Bombay Swimming Club, Lottery Race, 4-30 p.m.
Football, Rovers vs. Yorkshire Light Infantry, 5-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4-30 p.m. to 7 p.m., and 8-30 p.m. to 11 p.m.
Sorosis meets at 4 p.m. Chorus Singers meet at 8-30.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Pemba (s), from Busreh; Loodiana (s), Calcutta; Inchilas (s), Cardiff; Etolia (s), Karachi; and Huzara (s), Delagoa Bay.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Siam (s), for Aden; Culua (s), Calcutta, &c.; Lindula (s), London, &c.; Pandora (s), Hong-kong; and Congo (s), Hull, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. City of Agra left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The Mauritius Mail closes at Zanzibar at 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th inst.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Etolia and Thibet entered, and the s. s. Pandora left the dock yesterday.

A DISCLAIMER.—Mr. Shapoorji Rustomji Mistry desires to state that he is not the Mr. Shapurji Rustomji whose name is included in the insolvent list which appeared in our issue of yesterday.

VAIDYA MANDAL.—A meeting of the above mandal will be held to-morrow in Vaidya Prabhuram Jivanram's Aushadhalaya at 5 p. m. Vaidya Prabhuram Jivanram will lecture on surgery as treated in the Arya Vaidyak.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—A lottery race, two lengths, open to members of the above club, will take place at the Back Bay Baths at 4-30 p.m. to-day, entries closing at the time of the race.

THE COSTS OF ASLAJEE'S DEFENCE.—We have received the following additional contributions toward the costs of Aslajee's defence:—Sympathy, Rs. 5; Sympathiser, Rs. 5; other contributions, Re. 1-12.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—The proceedings instituted by John Rozario for defamation against P. Marshall D'Souza, employed at Messrs. Pathuck and Co.'s, have been withdrawn from Mr. Richardson's court, as the accused has tendered an apology.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—"Civilization, the death of Art and Beauty," is the subject of the reading at the next meeting of the Theosophical Society to be held to-morrow evening at 5-30 p. m. at their rooms at Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting of the members of this Society will take place on Monday next, 5-30 p.m. The following papers are to be read:—"Protective Resemblances," by Mrs. W. E. Hart; "A Man-killing Bear," by Mr. Reginald Gilbert; "The Migration of Birds," by Mr. E. H. Aitken; "Shingle and Shells from the Beach at Umargaum," by Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S; and "A Panther Eating a Panther," by Mr. E. L. Barton.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB VS. YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The first match of the season under the Association rules will be played this evening between the above clubs on the Cooperage at 5-30 p.m. Chairs will be provided for ladies. Colours: Rovers, blue and white stripes; Yorkshire L. I., black and gold stripes. The following players, who will represent the Rovers, are requested to be punctual:—Goal—W. Moylan; Backs—H. Watson and A. R. Sharpe; Half-Backs, C. W. Lauder, C. Brown, G. Claridge. Forwards—A. Brown, T. D. G. Derry, P. Wynn, W. Nicoll, and F. W. English.

THE SKATING RINK.—Yesterday afternoon's session was the first which the management have arranged for members of the Byculla, Yacht, and Bombay Clubs and the Gymkhanas. A band was in attendance, but, owing to the unsettled state of the weather, the Rink was not so well attended as it might otherwise have been. Every attention was paid to ensure the comfort of members, and future sessions, it is hoped, will prove a means of inducing members of the clubs who have not yet visited the Rink to enjoy an afternoon there. The next special session for the clubs will be held on Tuesday next.

THE PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL.—The Bishop during his visit to Mahableshwar in May last (when he spent two Sundays at Mahableshwar and one at Panchgani) applied himself to the reconstitution of the Panchgani High School. There is reason to hope that the result will be that the High School now closed will be opened on a more satisfactory footing, after the legal claims are settled with the representatives of the late Mrs. Woodhall. The matter is now in the hands of the Administrator General, owing to Mrs. Woodhall having died intestate, and it remains to be seen how it will be settled.—*Bombay Diocesan Record.*

COMMITTING SUICIDE IN SPITE.—Yesterday afternoon an inquiry was held by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at DeSouza Street, regarding the death of Luxmibai, aged eighteen years, wife of a grain-dealer named Virjee Hansraj living at Dubra Street. Luxmi was married to Virjee three years ago and the couple lived very happily together. On Thursday, however, a little friction arose. Luxmibai asked her husband to dismiss a servant because he was lazy. This he refused to do and a quarrel ensued. On the husband returning home in the evening he found his wife missing, and on making inquiries he discovered the deceased in a well a short distance from her house. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BIRTHDAY ENTERTAINMENT.—An entertainment was given by Mr. Bhaskaao B. Pitale at his house on Tuesday evening in celebration of the birthday of his son Balcrishnarao. Despite the severity of the weather a large number of European and native ladies and gentlemen assembled at Mr. Pitale's house, testifying to the popularity of the genial host. Vocal and instrumental music of a superior class was provided and much enjoyed, a feature being the accompaniment of native songs on an harmonium, which were heartily applauded, the effect being voted most pleasant to the ear. Refreshments were served in the shape of spiced milk, laurfee, pendas, &c., all of which, being delicately flavoured by skilled hands, were freely partaken of and enjoyed by even the European guests. The rejoicings were kept up till a late hour, the guests thoroughly enjoying, as they always do, Mr. Pitale's entertainment.

DRIVEN TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday morning by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Khetwadi, touching the death of Dossibai, wife of Nowroji Jamshedjee Branderia, a bill-collector in the service of a Marwaree shroff. The deceased had been suffering from a severe pain in her right leg for the last eleven years, and thinking she would never recover, she was frequently heard to say that she would prefer death to an existence of continuous pain. On Thursday evening, when her husband returned home from work, he found his wife lying in bed in a semi-unconscious state. The husband at once sent for a Parsee doctor, by whose endeavours Dossibai was restored to consciousness, when she confessed that she had swallowed poison to destroy herself, as she could no longer suffer the severe pain in her leg. The recovery was only temporary, however, and Dossibai died at midnight. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ROBBERS CLEVERLY ENTRAPPED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mona Peerbux, *alias* Maita Peoroo, and Ramdin Sittu Prasad were charged by Superintendent Sweeney, C Division, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft and abetment in a house in Funnaswady tenanted by a woman named Saraspati. It having been discovered that the burglars intended making an attempt to enter the complainant's house, a strict watch was kept upon the premises by the police. On Thursday evening, towards dusk, the intending robbers were noticed loitering about the vicinity. Ramdin was seen to try the lock, whilst his companion watched to see that the coast was clear. For some reason or other they then retired and returned at half past nine. Ramdin was then observed to station himself a short distance from the house, which Mona entered after breaking the lock off the door. Just as the thieves were about to carry off property valued in the aggregate at Rs. 1,596, they were arrested by Inspectors Saunders and Nolan, who saw several boxes and cupboards broken open in the house. An iron "jemmy" was taken by the police from beneath the clothes of Mona. A remand was obtained by the police to prosecute further investigations.

A COWARDLY REVENGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Saccaram Narayen, Narayen Kushnaji, Futtoo Sheikh Ally, and Jaina Gainoo, *alias* Mullia, were charged on remand by Inspector Nolan, C Division, with assaulting Dhurma Dewji on the 7th instant. Mr. Brown, solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. Sonawalla defended. In the evidence of the complainant's witness it was shown that the assault was the direct issue of the refusal on the part of the complainant to compromise proceedings instituted by his (complainant's) brother against Saccaram in the Girgaum Police Court. It was about half-past ten on the night in question when the accused Saccaram accosted the complainant in Old Sonapore Lane whilst the latter was accompanying a friend of his to dinner. On expressing his disinclination to interfere with his brother's affairs since he lived apart, Dhurma was immediately set upon by the four accused and severely maltreated. The nature of his injuries necessitated his immediate removal to hospital, where his wounds were dressed. From the description which the police obtained of the accused, they were enabled to arrest the four offenders the same night. The contention for the defence was an endeavour to establish a purely concocted prosecution against the accused, who were asserted to have been unconnected with the assault. Mr. Richardson convicted the four offenders and imposed a fine of Rs. 200, or two months' imprisonment on the first and second accused; Rs. 300, or three months, on the Mahomedan, Futtoo Sheikh Ally, owing to a previous conviction for the same offence; and Rs. 100, or one month, on the fourth accused, Jaina. The whole of the prisoners were, moreover, bound over in Rs. 100 each to keep the peace for a period of six months. On the fines being paid, the court allowed the complainant Rs. 200 as compensation.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following, is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, up to the 20th July, 1891:—

Amount to be remitted during	1891-1892	£16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April to 18th July, 1891		6,718,400
Balance to be remitted from 19th July, 1891, to 31st March, 1892		9,281,600

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

CIVIL VS. MILITARY.

CONTRARY to expectation, rain held off last evening during the time the opening game of the football season in Bombay between teams representing the Civil and Military was played. Although fears were entertained that the game would require to be postponed owing to the weather, there was a large turn out of spectators, showing the interest that was displayed in this important fixture. Notwithstanding the rain which had fallen during the week, the ground was in fair condition, though naturally somewhat sloppy, and the footing being thus insecure, some uncomfortable "spills" resulted. During the game, which was slow, owing to the condition of the turf, very few brilliant individual performances were witnessed and the teams appeared to centre their hopes more in combined attacks than anything else. There were, however, some very good exhibitions of passing, particularly on the Military side, on the part of the three-quarter backs, but frequent and stubbornly contested scrimmages were the order of the day. A strong breeze blew throughout the match, and in the toss for the choice of positions the Military drew the Cooperage goal, which had the advantage of the wind. The ball was kicked off from the Bandstand quarter by Reid, who captained the Civilians, at half-past five. His team seemed to be the heavier of the two, but that was made up for by the nimbleness of some of their opponents, which resulted in the Military goal being placed in jeopardy during the earlier stages of the game on more than one occasion. Walpole, who played centre three-quarter back and captained the Military, was in splendid form and received the first drive from Reid, his worthy opponent. He made a brilliant run up the far side, but was collared near the twenty-five yard flag. A scrimmage collected, and in the struggle for possession the ball went "in touch." After the "throw in" it travelled to the centre field, where another "scrum" formed, and it was again sent out of play. The game remained in favour of the Military (whites), and when the leather was put into play the scene of action formed in the middle of the field, where Reid pounced on it and drove it out. The ball was now invariably sent in touch and the procession of the players waiting to receive it fought hard for possession when it was returned. The complexion of the game for the Civilians was now brightened up by Reid securing the ball and making a dash on the soldiers' posts. But he was promptly collared before securing a "touch down." At one time it looked as if the Civilians would obtain a try, but their opponents were equally alive and successfully hampered every attempt on their posts. After the ball was driven over the boundaries near the half-way flag on the near side, it was propelled across to the opposite side, where the opposing forwards met again and again in the struggle for possession. Peacocke, who did yeoman service for his side by his long shots, was ever on the *qui vive*, and when danger threatened intercepted a shot at his sticks and kicked the ball into the opposite quarter, where it was received by McCausland. He returned it promptly and so turned aside the onslaught that threatened his posts, when Bombardier Ward, playing as back for the Military, captured the ball and made a beautiful run up the far line. Fearing interception from the opposing forwards, who were closing upon him, he made a neat pass to Walpole; but the latter in dismissing the ball drove it "in touch." The war now remained for a time in the Civilians' quarters, whence it gradually surged to the opposite posts. But the resistance that was experienced in defence of the Military goal frustrated the attempt, and the danger was averted by Walker kicking the ball towards the Bandstand end. Reid, who was in splendid style, now played with great dash and made several splendid attempts to touch down. But his tactics were persistently hampered and frustrated. A little more combination and rapid passing would no doubt have been effective. Pretty passes were seen between Tudor and Peacocke, but the forwards lacked co-operation. At the call of half time the advantage was with the Military.

On resuming hostilities, ends being changed, the form of the Civilians decidely improved. They worked hard and gave their opponents a warm time of it, keeping them continually on the defensive. In their dashing play the Civilians carried the ball towards the far corner, where, in the scrimmage for possession, Tudor picked up the lead and passed it to Peacocke, who in turn made it over to Gunner Ward. The splendid run of the last-named player caused the play to travel to the Civilian country, but he was encountered by McCausland, who forced him to surrender the ball. Reid accepted a neat pass and dashed through the opposing forward brigade. After piercing their ranks he was collard by Peacocke, and both the players went down hard. Hostilities were taken to the near quarter of the Civilians' lines, where their colors were in danger of being lowered several times. St. Paul made vigorous attempts to get away, but was invariably stopped. Another run was secured across the field by Reid, who was caught by Tudor, and the ball was driven into touch. It travelled across the field again to the near corner of the Civilians at the Bandstand end, where, after a succession of most stubbornly contested scrimmages, Reid obtained a try just before the cessation of hostilities.

Score: Civilians, one try to Military *nil*. The following were the players:—

CIVIL (Colored Jerseys).		MILITARY (White).
G McCausland,	back	J G Hojel
C St Paul, W C Symes, M F Reid (capt),	¾ backs	H H Tudor, R A; A Walpole, R E (capt); Ward
J G Hewit, JH Merryweather	½ backs	E T Tudor, R E; F C A Parsons, R A
C H Ross		E C R Chitty
R R Owen		A Hay
A B Truefitt		R W Watling
C K Fairless		A Bell
D E Vines		W Peacock
J M Andersen		Langton
C Girierley		Walker
G E Schofield		Smith
Balfour		Mahaffy

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT, 1891.

1. THE racquet tournament will be played off at the same time as the polo tournament, probably the first week in October.
2. All officers of any of the services and members of any recognised club or gymkhana are allowed to enter.
3. The entrance fee for each competitor is Rs. 5.
4. The winner of the tournament is entitled to hold the challenge cup for one year from date of winning, or until the next year's winner is declared.
5. The cup is not to be taken out of India.
6. No number of successive victories will entitle the winner to retain the cup permanently.
7. The winner will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana with a gold racquet, with his name and year engraved thereon, and his name and year will be recorded on a board hung up in the dressing-room of the Racquet Court.
8. In each round the best of five games will be played.
9. The ties shall be decided by lot drawn at such time and in such manner as may be directed by the Racquets Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana.
10. The matches will be played under the rules which are posted in the court.
11. It is requested that the names of those wishing to enter, together with that of the Service, Club, or Gymkhana to which they belong, may be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana, not later than the 25th September 1891, on which date the entries close.

Up to the present time the winners have been—
1885, Capt. B. B. Russell, R. E.
1886, Mr. H. G. Gell.
1887, Mr. G. H. Hancock, Bo. S. C.
1888, Mr. H. G. Gell.
1889, Mr. F. T. Rickards.
1890, Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.

H. B. THURBURN,
Hon. Secy., Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana.

EDISON'S TALKING DOLLS.

IT is not long ago that we learned from the home papers how Edison, the inventor of the phonograph, had by a novel adaptation of his wonderful instrument made a doll that could talk. This remarkable doll, or rather a troop of her sisters, appeared in London and repeated nursery rhymes to admiring and wondering audiences. Now a little band numbering about half-a-dozen of those interesting babies have reached Bombay and been put in charge of Mr. Notts Barnes of banjo fame, who with his suddenly acquired clever little family proposes taking a short tour through India to surprise the inhabitants. The first show will of course be in Bombay, and whoever may wish to make the acquaintance of these amusing little creatures can do so by paying a visit to Messrs. Soundy and Company's music establishment at the beginning of the week, when for a small consideration they will hear the dolls recite nursery rhymes, such as "Ba, ba, black sheep," "Old Mother Hubbard," &c., clearly and distinctly, and with the pure accent of their mother country, America. There is no stumbling over the words with them; they slowly and deliberately repeat the lines from beginning to end and then stop.

The speaking doll is a very simple contrivance too. In the body of an ordinary doll is fixed a phonograph, into which is inserted a wax cylinder bearing the impress of the rhyme the doll has, on being wound up, to repeat. The cylinders come from America. Mr. Edison put them into a phonograph, into which he got girls to speak the rhymes, which, being captured by the cylinders, were ready for transfer to the dolls. The phonograph being wound up, the figure speaks. It would be more realistic could the lips be made to move; marionettes have been made to do so, why not these speaking dolls? Mr. Notts Barnes will also have on exhibition a phonograph of the ordinary kind, to show how the speaking dolls work. While looking at and listening to that extraordinary machine, one cannot help wondering how it can repeat the words and accents of people thousands of miles away may be, and dead perhaps. Mr. Notts Barnes has managed to bring these dolls to India with so little delay, that we may look forward to him bringing Edison's latest invention here some day, by which we may enjoy a Savoy comic opera, Mr. J. L. Toole in "Guffin's Elopement," or Mr. Henry Irving in "Macbeth," at the Gaiety Theatre, Bombay.

THE now historic Tranby Croft baccarat counters (writes the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) were stated by one of the society papers to have been given to the Prince of Wales by Mr. Hulse, the member for Salisbury. This statement has caused some little excitement in the Wiltshire city, but Mr. Hulse admits its accuracy. I have seen a letter from him, in which he says that he gave the counters to the Prince as a birthday present. They were, he explains, leather counters manufactured in Vienna, "such as are in common use in all round games on the Continent."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

ALLEGED IMPROPER PROCEDURE OF A MAGISTRATE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* HORMUSJEE DORABJEE AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an application for revision of the proceedings of Mr. Balvant Wamnajee, second-class magistrate of Umbergaon, who, on the 18th April last, convicted the two accused of theft of a quantity of rice in husk from the possession of one Jivia Tania, and sentenced the first accused, Hormusjee, to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default one month's further rigorous imprisonment; while the second accused, Shapurjee Byramjee, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment without a fine. On appeal, Mr. F. W. Pratt, first-class magistrate, Thana, dismissed the petition of the first accused, but reduced the sentence passed on the second accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Manekshah, appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

A singular feature of the case was that the first witness for the prosecution, the complainant, on being asked by the second-class magistrate whether he could identify the accused, said he could not do so; that nobody came to his threshing-floor or removed any rice from it; that his previous statement on the point was false; and that he had made the complaint because one Nana Mohiti by beating and tutoring him had compelled him to do so. After this statement of the complainant, the second-class magistrate examined only two more witnesses and adjourned the case; and on the trial being resumed on a subsequent date, gave his sanction for the prosecution of the complainant, and ordered him into custody on a charge of giving false evidence in respect of the subject-matter of his complaint. He was tried before Mr. Pratt and convicted before the trial of the accused in the present case was over. It was urged on their behalf that the second-class magistrate acted improperly in giving his sanction for the prosecution of the complainant at the commencement of the accused's trial, which had the effect of intimidating the witnesses who were called afterwards; and that this procedure had materially prejudiced the accused and prevented them from showing that the whole of the case against them had been got up out of enmity.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the decision of the court, said: It appears that only two other witnesses were examined after complainant was examined, and before the sanction was given by the trying magistrate for the prosecution of the complainant for giving false evidence. If we follow the precedents in Reg. *vs.* Kashinath Dinker, 8 B. H. C. R., 126 p. 154, and Imperatrix *vs.* Bhogilal, Criminal Ruling 39 of 24th July 1889, we would have to exclude the remaining evidence. But this has not been excluded by the trying magistrate, or the magistrate who heard the appeal, in coming to the finding that the prisoners were guilty; and we do not think it safe under the circumstances, and considering the testimony of the complainant that the charge was false, to uphold the convictions. It is of essential importance that the procedure should always be so used as to secure complete fairness in trials. We, therefore, reverse the convictions and sentences and the confirming order.

For the above reasons, the court reversed the convictions and sentences and the confirming order, and directed that the fine, if paid by the first accused, should be returned.

EXCESSIVE FINES REDUCED.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHILIA BAZU AND ANOTHER.

This was a report of the proceedings of Khan Bahadur Kazi Kamaruddin, first-class magistrate in Khandeish, who, in June last, convicted the two accused, by caste Bhils, of the offence of robbery and sentenced them each to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for six months each.

Mr. G. C. Dodgson, district magistrate of Khandeish, in his report to the High Court, remarked that the infliction of such a heavy fine of Rs. 500 on persons like the accused was, in his opinion, unjustifiable. There was not the least chance of its being realized, and the amount was excessive. The fine could be realized any time within six years; but considering that the accused earned seven rupees a month, the punishment, if enforced, would deprive them of all their earnings for six years, omitting from consideration the fact that for at least two years the men would be in jail and earn nothing. The district magistrate, therefore, suggested that the fine should be reduced to Rs. 50 or Rs. 100.

The first-class magistrate, in an explanation he had submitted to the district magistrate of his reasons for imposing the fine, stated that his attention was simply attracted by the gravity of the offence, the amount of the property robbed, the victims, who were young married girls, falling in their hands during night time on a high road. He inflicted the fine without considering whether they had the means of paying it, in order to make a deterring impression upon the village patels or others who were supposed to be the backing-up and encouraging instruments of this criminal tribe. In many cases the burden of paying a fine fell not only upon a Bhil who was convicted, but upon those who back them up and encourage them to commit such offences. Thus the infliction of a heavy fine vitally affects both a Bhil as well as those who afford protection to him.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the court's decision, said: The court thinks the fines of Rs. 500 on people like ordinary Bhils without any capital are *primâ facie* excessive; and it appears that these high amounts were inflicted because the magistrate thinks that there may possibly be some backers-up of the criminals, and that those may some time or other pay the fines. Such a consideration is, in the opinion of this court, quite irrelevant. The magistrate was precluded by section 63 of the Penal Code from inflicting an excessive fine. This provision is mentioned in Lord Macaulay's report as taken from the Bill of Rights. It is also apparent from that report that the intention of the framers of the Code was that fines excessively disproportioned to all possible means of the criminals should not be inflicted. The court reduced the amounts of fines to Rs. 50 and the imprisonment in default of payment to fifty days' rigorous imprisonment in the case of each of the convicts.

BURGLARY AT CHARNI ROAD.

AT the Girgaum Police Police Court yesterday afternoon, Inspector Nelmes again placed Maneckjee Herjeebhoy, a carpenter, and Abdul Musjeed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer charges of house-breaking and theft and abetment. The first was charged with house-breaking and theft of sundry articles of silk wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 406, the property of Mr. Nowrojee Jeewajee Watcha, living at New Charni Road, Girgaum, and the second with aiding and abetting the first accused in disposing of the property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, defended the first accused, Maneckjee. The second accused, Abdul, was undefended. It appeared that in April last the complainant went to Khandalla, while his wife went to stay with her mother, the Dowager Lady Jamshedjee, at Mazagon Castle, leaving the bungalow in sole charge of their hamal, Rama Gopa. On the night of the 27th ultimo, the hamal locked the bungalow and went to sleep in his room in the compound. On the following morning, he found that the rear doors of the bungalow had been broken open by somebody and an entrance effected. On going inside the hamal found that five cupboards had been ransacked, and sundry articles of cotton wearing apparel strewn about the floor. He at once went to Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, a son-in-law of the complainant, and acquainted him with what had happened at his master's bungalow. Mr. Cowasjee sent a telegram to Mr. Nowrojee, who, on learning of the burglary, at once came to Bombay and reported the matter to the police, who made inquiries into the matter, but could not get any clue of the theft until the 12th inst., when a Marwaree gave certain information to Inspector Nelmes, who, acting on that information, proceeded to a house at Falkland Road and there arrested the accused. On searching the house Mr. Nelmes recovered a portion of the stolen property and also found tools for house-breaking on the premises. Mr. Nelmes took possession of the property and asked the accused how he became possessed of it, when he replied that the property belonged to him. Mr. Nelmes then took accused to the police station, where he stated to the inspector that the property was given to him by the second accused for sale. The property found in the accused's house was subsequently identified by the complainant as a portion of the stolen property. The police then arrested Abdul, who said that the property was given to him by the accused Maneckjee for sale. The police continued their inquiries and recovered the whole of the property which the accused had pledged and kept for safe custody with several persons. It was then ascertained that the first accused was an old offender and was once sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for house-breaking and theft. After several witnesses had been examined the case was adjourned.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Maj-Genl and Mrs Nixon, Bombay	Mr H A Gilmour, Bombay
* Maj-Genl J East, London	Mr M Strahl, Bombay
Mr S Russell, MCS, London	Dr B Grayfoot, Bombay
Mr H D Griffin, London	Mr and Mrs J Neilson, Bombay
Mrs W G Goldney	Mr C R Brendon, Bombay
Col and Mrs H Rennick, Karachi	Mr G W Terry, Bombay
Surgn H P Strickland, Burmah	Mr W M Macdonald, Bombay
Mr H M Morres, Ooty	Mr J M Heyn, Bombay
Mr H F White, Burmah	Mr J M Anderson, Bombay
Mr C Schanenburg, Calcutta	Mr B Schnabel, Bombay
Mr D Lushington, Malegaon	Mr H Corfield, Bombay
* Mr and Mrs T W Grant, E Coast	Mr and Mrs W Barrett, IM, Bombay
Mr J K Macrae, Burmah	Mr B W Thompson, Bombay
Mr P E Clague, Burmah	Mr J Hurst, Bombay
Dr M Barnhart, Poona	Mr J J Guzder, B-L, Bombay.

Residents left during the week marked thus (*)

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE "HARRIS" FOOTBALL CHALLENGE CUP.

THE following is the prospectus of the Football tournament for a cup presented by His Excellency Lord Harris, the winners of which in 1890 and present holders are the 1st battalion, Royal Fusiliers.

RULES.

1. The competition will be conducted under the management of a committee consisting of:—

2 Officers on the Staff at Poona, and 3 Officers chosen from Regiments at Poona and Kirkee; with power to add to their number.

2. The cup shall be competed for at Poona about the end of September each year. The tournament of 1891 will begin on Saturday, the 19th September.

3. Only teams from British Regiments and Batteries who are, or have been, quartered in the Bombay Presidency during the calendar year of the tournament will be allowed to compete; and no person will be allowed to play for more than one team during the tournament. British Infantry Regiments at Quetta are eligible to compete. An Officer in charge must accompany each team.

COMPOSITION OF TEAMS.

Regiments:—One or more teams from each Regiment.

Batteries:—Not more than four Batteries may combine to form one or more teams:—

Royal Engineers:—One or more teams from all R. E.

4. An entrance fee of Rs. 25 will be required from each team entering for the competition; no application for entry will be considered until the entrance fee has been paid:—

50 per cent. of entries to go to winning team.

25 per cent. of entries to go to the beaten team in the final tie.

25 per cent. retained for working expenses.

Entries to be made to the Honorary Secretary on or before 15th September in each year.

5. The teams competing for the cup shall play in ties, such ties being drawn by the Committee of management as soon as the entries have closed. The team winning the final tie will be entitled to retain the cup till the tournament of the folllowing year, and the name of the winning team will be engraved upon it. Unless entitled to retain it under rule 6, the holders must in any case give up the prize before leaving India.

6. Any team winning three years in succession will be entitled to the absolute ownership of the prize.

7. As soon as the ties are drawn (vide clause 5) the Honorary Secretary will send a copy of the drawings to the Captain of each team that has entered. All ties must be played off on the respective dates and at the time fixed by the Committee of management; failing which the team or teams, found by the Committee of management to be in fault to be scratched.

8. The Referee and Umpires in each Match shall be appointed by the Committee of management.

9. All Matches shall last one hour *excluding* an interval of not more than 5 (five) minutes at half time. In any Match undecided at the call of time, an extra quarter of an hour will be allowed with the consent of the Captains of both teams, otherwise the Match will be played afresh at such time as the Committee may appoint.

10. Any questions arising as to the meaning or construction of the Rules of the game shall be settled by the Committee of management.

11. The Committee of management shall be at liberty to make any additional rule or rules, or to modify any rule or rules found by them to be necessary; and shall have the right of regulating in any way the Matches, or other matters connected with the competition.

The Referee in each match shall be taken to be the representative of the Committee of management, and any demand, or request, made by him in such capacity, to the players shall be observed and acceded to; the refusal or neglect on the part of any player or players to accede to any request or demand made by such Referee shall forthwith disqualify such player or players from continuing to play in the game then proceeding or to take any further part in the competition.

12. The Committee's interpretation of the preceding rules shall be final.

13. The following Officers have been selected as the Committee of management:—Colonel W. Merriman, C.I.E., R.E., and R. L. H. Curteis, Asst. Adjt. General, Majors A. G. Tidy, Royal North Lancashire Regiment, and P. G. Von Donop, R.E., Captains C. A. Anderson, R.A., H. de B. Hovell, 1st Worcestershire Regt., and R. B. Page, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, and Lieut G. L. Palmes, 2nd King's Own R. L. Regiment.

14. Communications regarding the actual tournament only should be addressed to Honorary Secretary. All other correspondence must be sent to the proper authorities.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

THE *Dinbandhu* says:—The final enquiry in this case is over and the accused is acquitted. This was all along expected. A few years hence perhaps when their passions have subsided and they coolly reflect on the occurence, the Parsis will realize the justice of the decision. The mystery, however, remains unsolved for the present and the Police will, it is to be hoped, spare no efforts to clear it up in the course of time, now that they are free to conduct enquiries on their own hypothesis. In the course of his summing up the Judge is reported to have remarked "that there were some people who, after repeating a lie and after selling it to somebody else, were so convinced of its truth that they got to believe it themselves." This reminds us of a parallel—a case of hallucination—recorded in fiction shewing how sound common sense is sometimes warped and the minds of men are unhinged by a sudden shock. This is well portrayed by that consummate novelist, George Eliot. In one of her masterly productions, after relating the loss of her hero's board of guineas, she presents a picture of a few highly imaginative persons who uphold the theory of theft by a pedlar. The village folks fall across a tinder box near the scene of the supposed theft and straightway congratulate themselves upon having found a most satisfactory clue. "As memory when duly impregnated with ascertained facts is, sometimes, surprisingly fertile," the villages we are told suddenly remember a certain pedlar's visit, and gradually recover a vivid impression of the effect his countenance and his conversation had made on them. As the theory of the tinder box unfolds itself, an inquiry is instituted among the rustics. With cumulative emphasis the person, Mr. Crackenthorp, presses for information as to whether or not the pedlar wore ear-rings. Immediately an impression is created among the simple folks that a great deal depends on the eliciting of this important fact: imaginative minds forthwith set to work and the theory is soon changed into palpable reality. "Of course, every one who heard the question, not having any distinct image of the pedlar as without ear-rings, immediately had an image of him with ear-rings, larger or smaller, as the case might be; and the image was presently taken for a vivid recollection, so that the glazier's wife, a well-intentioned woman, not given to lying, and whose house was among the cleanest in the village, was ready to declare, as sure as ever she meant to take the sacrament the very next Christmas that was ever coming, that she had seen big ear-rings, in the shape of the young moon, in the pedlar's two ears; while Jimmy Oates, the cobbler's daughter, being a more imaginative person, stated not only that she had seen them too, but that they had made her blood creep, as it did at that very moment while there she stood." The excitement in the Parsi Community seemed to be on a par with the hallucination of the Reveloe gentry. The witness who actually saw the arms,—then the head, and lastly the chest of the murderer, in the act of throwing the ladies over the parapet; another who observed one of the girls momentarily resting on the hands of the dial; the third who found them playing gymnastics in the air, with their feet entangled in the stone lace work; and the fourth who at the great height could distinctly descry the heels of the girls boots; these and many other extravagances, such as the perambulation of the girls with their disordered *saris*, without a thought of dressing, and the hundred and fifty nail-marks on the groins, surely beat hollow the testimony of imaginative Jimmy Oates—the cobbler's daughter!

AFGHAN AND TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

WITH regard to the supposed intention of the Amir to take an active part in the hostilities now in progress in Bajaur, the only news received this week is to the effect that stores of grain and other supplies are being collected at Kunar in the Jellalabad province for the use of the troops which, it is said, are shortly to be despatched to Nawaghi, to assist the Khan of that place—who is connected by marriage with the Amir—against Umra Khan of Jandol.

These preparations are being carried on by the Assistant Governor of Kunar, who is acting in the place of the Governor, lately summoned to explain certain matters to Kabul.

At a place called Kurba, in the Kabul province, the Amir had appointed one Muhammad Hashim Khan to levy the tolls upon the animals passing through, at the rate of one in forty, the Amir's agent always taking care to select the best. It appears that about a fortnight ago, however, the people of the place quarrelled with Muhammad Hashim Khan, surrounded his house at night and killed him. For this the Amir has imposed a fine of Rs. 10,000 upon the district. In the same place, which has long been notorious for daring robberies and other crimes, the Amir has had one Muhammad Shah Khan, a leading malik of Kurba, put to death, information having been received that he was in complicity with the gangs of dacoits, and generally directed their proceedings. He was a man of note and local influence; and the Amir has confiscated all his property and imprisoned his family.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

HIGH COURT.—JULY 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

33-91—Khunderao M Bejunjee—Jehangir Buxey vs Ardesir Jehangir Buxey—Ardesir, H and D.—Part heard.
[illegible]—Ardesir, H and D—Abdool-Hoosen Heptoola vs Hajee Ebrahim, Hajee Khanmahomed, &c—In person. M H Khan for pauper.
524-90—T A Bland—Goolbai vs Godawribai—Jefferson B, D and K.
726-90—Payne, G and S—Gokabai vs Javervahu and others—Little S, F and N.
652-90—J C Cama—Meherbai vs Dinbai—Ardesir, H and D.
482-90—Conroy and B—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Gulamhoosen Meherally Dhurrumsey—Janardhan and A.
596-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Khetsey Kara and others vs Champsey Dharsey and others.

ALL those who appreciate ivory-white Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use Kemp and Co.'s [illegible] MOUTH-ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth Wash. [illegible] Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH OF JULY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29.574	Calm	7	97.0	79.1	87	0.92	2.49	−8.85
Agra	29.583	S E	8	97.9	82.4	76	..	4.40	−7.37
Cawnpore	29.588	E	7	93.0	78.1	81	2.26	3.67	..
Allahabad	29.534	E N E	12	102.9	79.6	84	1.21	3.13	−9.83
Jhansi	29.549	S S E	2	98.5	79.7	87	0.08	2.16	−11.89
Jacobabad	29.445	S E	7	105.9	83.1	62	..	0.35	−9.63
Karachi	29.516	W S W	14	89.0	79.7	83	..	0.01	−2.44
Ajmere	29.598	Calm	8	98.8	76.6	91	0.30	2.16	−6.99
Deesa	29.599	N	10	92.8	77.3	83	0.18	2.05	−7.81
Rajkote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	29.627	W	11	81.8	75.3	93	5.67	..	..
Neemuch	29.590	S S W	4	92.8	79.5	91	0.16	8.09	..
Indore	29.606	Calm	1	86.5	73.6	97	0.11	3.71	−8.02
Saugor	29.570	S W	3	81.3	72.1	78	3.28	8.19	−6.78
Jubbulpur	29.580	W S W	2	88.9	76.1	99	0.32	16.98	−0.36
Hoshangabad	29.612	S W	4	84.3	74.7	98	0.57	9.12	−14.90
Khandwa	29.698	S W	2	84.7	77.8	91	..	13.72	−0.65
Raipur	29.573	W S W	12	85.0	74.6	92	0.32	13.50	−11.93
Nagpoor	29.607	S S W	9	86.8	75.1	96	1.67	16.01	−7.03
Amraoti	29.632	W	9	85.3	73.9	90	0.03	8.57	−8.09
Akola	29.618	W	6	87.1	74.8	86	0.08	8.58	−7.02
Surat	29.618	W S W	F	81.5	77.0	100	0.17	13.32	−8.40
Malegaon	29.632	W S W	7	86.8	72.7	79	0.01	5.91	−3.88
Bombay	29.687	W S W	17	81.9	75.8	92	1.88	36.75	−7.94
Poona (Yeraoda)	29.701	W S W	13	82.9	72.0	89	0.72	3.36	−5.90
Sholapore	29.715	W S W	20	91.7	73.0	72	..	3.48	−5.82
Ratnagiri	29.713	S W	16	82.9	72.9	87	3.83	58.31	−1.17
Belgaum	29.780	W S W	5	72.8	67.3	95	0.86	13.21	−7.21
Goa	29.796	W	11	85.1	76.4	91	0.34	31.70	..
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mangalore	29.833	WSW	2	85.8	73.9	93	0.40	58.37	−7.35
Calicut	29.899	ES E	7	79.7	70.1	92	2.33	46.97	−11.57
Cochin	29.922	Calm	M	78.3	72.6	87	0.83	38.35	−9.71
Bangalore	29.890	S W	13	80.2	61.9	84	..	11.58	+5.37
Secunderabad	29.702	W	16	81.7	72.8	78	..	4.61	−6.23
Masulipatam	29.705	W N W	3	91.7	79.1	76	..	9.34	−0.54
Bellary	29.780	W	11	91.0	75.8	65	..	2.57	−0.81
Cuddapah	29.794	N W	..	96.1	78.9	58	..	4.98	−1.71
Madras	29.780	S W	13	93.2	79.1	56	..	1.17	−4.32
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	29.838	W N W	13	97.6	77.8	67	..	0.72	−2.08
Negapatam	29.822	WSW	4	100.1	77.7	56	..	0.92	−1.92
Colombo. (23rd July.)	29.958	S W	11	80.5	72.5	86	1.19	13.61	+0.27

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H.=2.33 (32.39); E. G. H.=2.10 (40.55); G. T. H.=2.00 (41.79); C. P.=1.88 (36.75).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and generally by small amounts everywhere except at Delhi and Agra, where a brisk rise has taken place. Readings are very low in the Indus Valley and very high in Ceylon. The baric gradients on and off the West Coast between Porbandar and Mangalore are very steep to-day, and the isobars indicate two small areas of low pressure, one at Jhansi and the other at Allahabad. The barometer reads below the normal average everywhere except at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Mangalore, Cochin, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Abnormals indicate the existence of a low pressure area over Cutch, Gujarat, the Kathiawar Coast, a part of Central India, Berar, and the North Konkan Coast. Winds continue to be feebly cyclonic over Sind, while north-easterly to south-easterly currents prevail in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. Over the rest of the country, ordinary monsoon winds are blowing generally. The force has been fresh to strong at Allahabad, Karachi, Veraval, Raipur, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Poona, 18 at Secunderabad, 16 at Bellary, Sholapur and Bombay, 14 at Raipur and Ratnagiri, and 12 at Allahabad and Karachi. The maximum temperature is 9° to 12° in excess of the average at Allahabad, Jhansi, Ajmere and Neemuch and 4° to 5° at Sholapur, Negapatam, Jubalpore, Deesa, and Agra. Elsewhere the departures below or above the mean are insignificant. The highest maximum was 106° at Jacobabad. Nights are very hot at Sholapur, Khandwa and Neemuch, but in other places the minimum temperature approximates to the normal. The lowest temperature last night was 65°. at Bangalore. Humidity has risen in several places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. There has been general rain in Berar, Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency (except Sholapur), the Central Provinces (except Khandwa), Rajputana, the Punjab, North-West Provinces (except Agra) and Central India. The principal amounts are 5.65" at Veraval, 3.32" at Ratnagiri, 3.28" at Saugor, 2.33" at Calicut, 2.26" at Cawnpore, between one and two inches at Allahabad, Nagpur, and Bombay, and nearly an inch at Cochin, Belgaum and Delhi. The monsoon gradient all along the West Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Bombay is abnormally steep, more particularly between Bombay and Mangalore, and more rain is generally likely. An area of abnormally low pressure overlies Cutch, the North Konkan, the Kathiawar coasts, and the adjacent parts of the Arabian Sea, and it is very probable that the weather within the greater part of that area will remain squally, rainy, and slightly disturbed. Two areas of low pressure exist in the North-West Provinces, and as the humidity and other weather conditions are favourable, more rain is to be expected there. In the Punjab, Berar, the Central Provinces, and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, conditions continue to be favourable for more rain. In the Madras Presidency humidity and cloud proportion are decreasing, and there appears no prospect of rain. The isobars on and off the West Coast between Porbandar and Mangalore indicate that the weather in the Arabian Sea is disturbed and a strong monsoon blowing there.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The pressure changes are irregular, but the barometer has generally risen in North-western India and the Peninsula, and fallen in North-eastern India and the Central Provinces. The general distribution is fairly normal excepting pressure being unusually low in Western India. Winds blow from the normal monsoon directions, and the force is nearly up to the average. The temperature has decreased, except in some central and Madras stations; the mean is, however, still above the average, except in Burma, Bengal and Bombay. There has been no rain in Sind; none on the Punjab plains, except in Rawalpindi and Delhi; none in Madras, except showers in Vizagapatam, Kurnool, and Coimbatore. Elsewhere the rainfall is general, and in parts of Burma and Western India heavy. The general conditions are favourable.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29.591
Temperature of the Air	78.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.3
Dew Point	75.5
Relative humidity of Air	.909
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10.0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81.9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75.8
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours *	450
Fall of Rain	1.60
Total fall during month	21.31
" year	35.50
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th July	1.50

* From midnight to midnight.

CALENDAR.—JULY 1891.

Last Quarter.......July 28th, 9h. 24·0m., a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 25	Cricket: Municipal C. C. vs. Customs C. C. Gymkhana Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Hindus. Swimming Race, Back Bay Baths.	5 35	6 38	1 38m / 2 9a	7 28m / 8 15a
Sun. 26	Ninth Sunday after Trinity.	5 35	6 37	2 28m / 2 50a	8 15m / 9 5a
Mon. 27	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Oriental S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Cooria S. and W. Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Dance, Royal Yacht Club. Concert of Gujrati Songs, F. C. Institute, 9 p.m. English Mail expected per s. s. Mirzapore.*	5 35	6 37	3 21m / 3 33a	9 6m / 10 3a
Tues. 28	......	5 36	6 37	4 23m / 4 20a	10 12m / 11 11a
Wed. 29	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Empress Mills Meeting, 2-30 p.m. Khangaum Cotton Press Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. New Apollo Press Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Monsoon Mud Sports, 5 p.m.	5 36	6 36	5 36m / 5 12a	11 33m / —
Thurs. 30	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. French Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Amateur Dramatic Performance, Gaiety Theatre.	5 36	6 36	7 6m / 6 18a	0 18m / 1 3a
Fri. 31	Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Peninsular.	5 37	6 35	8 31m / 7 38a	1 22m / 2 21a

* Left Aden on Tuesday at noon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Bangkok-Saigon route interrupted. Section Moulmein-Bangkok also interrupted.
Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar, at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 30th instant.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisementsare admitted under this Scale.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS. Assorted Patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz. Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MANGOES, DELICIOUS GOA ALPHONCE FRESH FISH, FRUIT, and RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS to up-country Stations at shortest notice as supplied to Mr. Wutzler during the tours of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, and the annual tour of H.E. the Viceroy and many others.—J. LEWIS and Co., 8, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN are especially requested to inspect our new stock of TOILET REQUISITES, Wigs, and high class Perfumery. Moderate Prices.—V. FUCILE & Co.

BAY WALER FOR SALE. Goes in Saddle or Harness, Rs. 350. "G. H.," care of this Office.

JAMES PEARSE AND CO.'S NEW PRICE LIST of Confectionery, Biscuits, Oilman Stores, Wines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Rubber Stamp Requisites, can now be had on application.—SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A well-bred good looking BROWN WALER Gelding, Age 6, 15'3, a good Trapper. To be seen at an hour's notice at STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—BROWN WALER GELDING, about 15-2, believed sound, 7 years old, makes capital Hack and Charger, Rs. 450, WILL BE SOLD at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY Brooches, Bracelets, Lockets, Diamond Rings, Watch Guards, Set of Buttons, &c., &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

SALT 700 ANNIS, manufactured by Karwas. FOR SALE, at RUSTOM and NARAYAN Agurs, Matonga. Apply to SHAPOORJEE RUSTOMJEE MISTRY, Sleater Road, near the Grant Road Station.

WANTED a Parsee or a Hindu as MANAGER for a Mofussil Bank. One who has large English Banking Experience will be preferred. Free quarters. Security required. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Mr. COWASJEE D. RUSTOMJEE, near Nawab's Tank, Mazagon.

WANTED a small but nice BUNGALOW, with small compound garden in Byculla, Mazagon, or Malabar Hill; offers stating rent to be sent to "M.N.," care of this Paper.

WANTED TO PURCHASE Second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, also Second-hand BAGATELLE TABLE. State lowest price to "S. D," care of this Office.

WANTED, by a high caste Hindoo, a SITUATION as a PANDIT. Best testimonials from LADIES. Apply to "G.," care of this Paper.

WANTED one SECOND OFFICER, one Chief Engineer, one Second and one Third Engineers. Apply sharp between 10 and 11 a.m. at VISRAM EBRAHIM and Co., Samuel Street, Mandvi.

APOLLO BUNDER DINING ROOMS. —Bill of Fare at any hour of the day to 9 p.m. Turtle Soup, Turtle Cutlets, and Tomato Sauce; Roast, Haunch Mutton and Jelly, Lobster Curry (extras if required).

AUCTION SALE of Mr. D. BLACK'S Valuable Furniture, Piano, &c., at No. 5, Grant's Building, Colaba. TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Make and kept ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronised by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

DECAY OF THE TEETH.—Arises from various causes, but principally it may be attributed to early neglect or the indiscriminate use of Tooth Powders, which corrode the enamel. The timely use of FERNANDES & Co.'s Aromatic Myrrh Dentifrice will by its detergent action speedily arrest the progress of decay imparting delightful fragrance to the mouth.

FOR SALE.—FIRE BRICKS, SQUARE ARCH and SLOPE. Price Moderate. Apply to JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40 Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A light, strong, and well-shaped OFFICE SHIGRAM. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to S. SPANION, Ripon Road, Byculla.

FOR SALE—FIRE-BRICKS. 20,000 Fire-bricks for sale. For particulars apply to TURNER, MORRISON & Co., 44, Elphinstone Circle.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.—Send your orders to S. L. NORMAN & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay. Lists on application.

TO BE LET.—With immediate possession the BUNGALOW, known as "The Cairn," Cumballa Hill, containing five bedrooms, two handsome reception rooms, stabling for four horses, coach house, servants' quarters, &c., &c. Rent moderate. Apply to E. W. FLOWER.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

A B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 8 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891 —Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.

A. T. MOOKERJEE.

Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDOAMENTUM.

DR. G. B. SHAW'S

SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies:—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for:—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

WANTED AGENTS.

Apply to

A. T. MOOKERJEE, Proprietor.

Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

Rs. 1,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN

ON WEDNESDAY, 22nd July, near the Bank of Bombay, FOUR CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 1,000 each, numbered S-87—60950, 60951, 57793 and 16469; and Fifteen Currency Notes of Rs. 100 each, numbered S-85—63189, 86545, 91630, 91966, 91967, 86832, 90978, 90979, 90980, 90981, 90982, 90983, 90984, 90985 and 90986.

Whoever will give information that will lead to the recovery of the above Notes, or will bring them to the Undersigned at the "*Times of India*" Office, will be rewarded as above.

KAIKHOSROO DADABHOY NADERSHAH.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give Notice that from the 25th Instant till the 1st September next, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the STREETS, or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel, Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 23rd July, 1891.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

MYOPIA.

NEAR-SIGHTED OR SHORT-SIGHTED Persons readily appreciate the advantage of wearing Glasses which give them clear Vision for distant objects that would be shadowy or invisible to their unassisted Eyes; but the Vision of the Myopic Eye is generally abnormally acute for minute objects when brought sufficiently close to them, so that the same Persons are less ready to recognize the necessity of correcting the refraction for near objects too.

This necessity does not indeed arise in low degrees of Myopia, but when minute objects, such as small types, cannot be distinctly seen in a good light at the distance of a foot, Glasses are imperatively required for reading, in order to remove the causes that must otherwise operate to increase the defect.

It seldom happens, however, that the same Glasses are useful for correcting both distant and near Vision, and of the two the necessity for correcting the distant Vision is the more urgent, or it may rather be said that one is essentially necessary and the other convenient and desirable.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND LONDON.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3. HORNBY ROW.

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,

OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ... ½ per cent.

Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ... ½ " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HAVING an Experienced London IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor BILLIARD BALLS and to undertake other Ivory turning work.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

18, MARINE STREET.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Latona, 1,919 tons, Captain F B Bouchette, will sail to-day for Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

THE British s s Congo, 1,891 tons, Captain B H Rogers, cleared yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Locksley Hall, 2,496 tons, Captain T W Collins, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,468 tons, Captain J Stewart, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain C A Hugill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lindula, 2,199 tons, Captain W W Allen, cleared yesterday for Aden, Antwerp, London, &c, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N and Co's s s Huzara, Captain A E Stabbing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay via Zanzibar and Mombassa, with a general cargo and a few passengers.

THE British s s Inchilas, 1,893 tons, Captain John R Lowe arrived inharbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,835 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Austro-Hugarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Pandora, 1,781 tons, Captain G Mettel, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Bachrach, Mr and Mrs Wardall, and 57 deck.

THE MacIver Line s s Etolia, 2,113 tons, Captain William Gill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Bedford, Miss Berin, and Lt Holme. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 995 tons, Captain J Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 67 chests opium, and the following passengers:—Mrs Owen and three children, Mr B Hormusjee, one gentle man, and 44 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Indramayo	..	Leslie	A	K Nixon & Co
,, King Arthur	1017	Fairweather	B	B & P S N Co
I G S Magdala	..	....	G	Indian Marine
S.S. Chupra	1432	Brown	H	B I S N Co
,, Congo	1892	Rogers	K	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Clan Forbes	1590	Roberts	N	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, City of Agra	2133	Greve	Q	Sir C Forbes & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8H 8M 44-3s a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Singapore	2491	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni
,, Astræa	1318	Nicholas	6	Cursetji M. & Sons
,, Imperatrix	2440	Egger	7	J Janni
,, Kt. Companion	2543	Durant	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Albany	1601	Gough	10	Killick Nixon & Co.
,, Lindula	2199	Allen	12	M Mackenzie & Co
,, L. Hall	2496	Collins	13	E Bates & Co
,, Latona	1920	Bouchette	15	Captain
,, Vulcan	1441	Sthanack	16	J Mackintosh & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Sculptor .... 851 .... McAdam .... B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Pemba (s)	Livingstone	Busreh, July 10.
	Loodiana (s)	Hugill	Calcutta, July 3.
	Inchilas (s)	Lowe	Cardiff, June 24.
	Etolia (s)	Gill	Karachi, July 22.
	Huzara (s)	Stabbing	Delagoa Bay.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden.
	Culna (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, &c.
	Lindula (s)	Allen	London, &c.
	Pandora (s)	Mettel	Hongkong.
	Congo (s)	Rogers	Hull, &c.

The Steamer Swordsman obtained her port clearance yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Locksley Hall, Collins, for Karachi.
" Latona, Bouchette, for Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVAL.
20 Kistna s ....Foster........Rangoon, July 13.

DEPARTURES.

July 20.—Steamers Bengal, Nerbudda, Camorta, Lalpoora and Baron Douglas; ship Pendragon and a ship (showed J. W. L.P.)

KURRACHEE.

July. ARRIVALS.
13 Simla s ....Robertson ...Persian Gulf.
14 Karagola s ....Tice ....Bombay.
15 Castleventry s ....White ....Alexandria.
Etolia s ....Gill ....Liverpool.
16 Victis s ....Seago ....Port Said.
18 Phyllis s ....Granger ....Port Said.

July. DEPARTURES.
13 Strathesk s ....Walker ....Antwerp.
14 Dragoman s ....Nash ....Marseilles.
15 H M Pollock s ....Clark ....Marseilles.
Indrapura s ....Sanders ....Liverpool.
Treglisson s ....Blackie ....Port Said for orders.
Douro s ....Marshall ....Hull.
Kilwa s ....Major ....Persian Gulf.
Simla s ....Robertson ....Bombay.
16 Sarmatia s ....Verrill ....Port Said for orders.
18 Karagola s ....Tice ....Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Barque Oshurgha, Cook, Haji Abdoola Saboo, for Mauritius.
Steamer Tasso, Dilly, Bryan, Durant & Co., for Dunkirk.
" Castleventry, White, D.Graham & Co., for Antwerp.
" Etolia, Gill, W. Cooper & Co., for Bombay.
" Victis, Seago, Ralli Brothers, for Port Said for orders.
" Phyllis, Granger, Ralli Brothers, for Marseilles.

DALY IMPORTS.—JULY 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Roumania s—10 hogsheads stout, The Bombay Co.
Clan Forbes s—100 cases chemicals, E D Sassoon and Co; 46 packages writing papers, S A S Dawood.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Locksley Hall s—9 packages glassware, Visram Allana; 4 packages glassware, G Poonja; 4 packages earthenware, O Joosub; 92 packages chemicals, The Sorab Woollen Cotton Mills.
Roumania s—125 cases candles, Abdool Hoosen Heptoolabhoy; 100 boxes candles, A Ebrahim.

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—22 cases provision, &c, Sodder and Co.
Congo s—50 drums turpentine, A K Abdool Hoosen.
Oriental s—2 cases soap, Jaffer Allarukia.
Astræa s—17 cases medicine, &c, Jamnadas Jeevraj and Co; 44 cases oilmenstores, &c, Essoofally Rusooljee; 11 cases varnish, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co; 80 kegs paint and 15 drums turpentine, Maneckjee Petit Mill; 4 cases soap and 2 cases requisites, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 64 cases oilmenstores, 5 cases soap and 7 cases castor oil, D Cowasjee; 26 cases provision, &c., A N and C S Co-operative Society.

FROM BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—100 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HULL.

Congo s—100 cases beer, C roft Wills and Co; 53 bales brown paper, Einar Rolfsen; and Co; 24 packages printing papers, S A S Dawood.

FROM ANTWERP.

Astræa s—25 cases playing cards, Hajee Seeleman Habib; 17 cases earthenware, Jaffer Rinmall; 18 packages earthenware and 16 packages lamps, G Poonja; 7 barrels medicine bottles, (empty), W H Nebell and Co; 202 cases glassware, Cassum Nanjee.
Drachenfels s—30 cases window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy; 105 cases window glass, M Ebramjee; 32 casks alizarine color, F S Punnett; 76 cases window glass, S Mamoojee; 134 cases window glass, L Sulleymanjee; 59 cases anniline dye, C Ramjee; 25 cases playing cards, Selleman Habib.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—251 packages printing and writing papers, S A S Dawood; 1 case watches, P Rattanjee; 8 cases glassware, Cassum Nanjee; 15 cases glassware, A H Rahimbhoy.
Pandora s—2 cases silver thread, G Mooljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 24.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Templar s—800 cwts horns, Rahimtoola Caderbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Indramayo s—3,000 cwts wheat, Tricum Nathoo; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.
Albany s—12,020 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Campanion s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 252 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.
Lindula s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 600 cwts linseed, Luckamsy Napoo.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—3,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—420 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—1,000¼ cwts castor seed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore s—1,000½ cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—50 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 100 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, D Gewjee; 159 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 177 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 47 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—522 bales cotton and 97 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 13TH TO 20TH JULY.)

EXPORTS.

S s La Seyne, (Bombay)—1,541 cwts rapeseed, 5,059 cwts wheat, 902 cwts rice, 60 cwts barley, 1,005 cwts cotton, unpressed, and 443 cwts wool, unpressed.
S s Mobile, (Bombay)—219 bales wool, 2,987 cwts rapeseed, 2,904 cwts wheat, 242 cwts jowaree, 262 cwts rice, 283 cwts barley, 1,181 cwts cotton, unpressed, and 591 cwts wool, unpressed.
S s Ashland, (Port Said)—56,053 cwts rapeseed.
S s Drumfels, (Port Said)—67,940 cwts wheat.
S s Strathesk, (Antwerp)—10,000 cwts rapeseed and 54,252 cwts wheat.
S s Dragoman, (Marseilles)—211 bales cotton, 8,0 0 cwts rapeseed, 8,400 cwts gingellyseed, 29,184 cwts wheat, 5,999 cwts jowaree and 262 corgos hides.
S s Treglesson, (Port Said)—63,132 cwts wheat.
S s H. M. Pollock, (Marseilles)—6,000 cwts gingellyseed and 57,262 cwts wheat.
S s Indrapoora, (Liverpool)—95,250 cwts wheat and 13,992 cwts jowaree.
S s Sarmatia, (Port Said)—57,760 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

S s Lycia, (Liverpool)—618 pieces grey goods and 675 pieces white goods.
S s Ruford Hall,—(Liverpool)—300 pieces prints.
S s Infels, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—7 cwts spelter.
S s Branksune Hall (Liverpool via Bombay)—99 pieces white goods and 243 pieces prints.
S s Drumfells (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,199 pieces prints and 34 tons coals.
S s Albany, (Liverpool)—1,150 pieces grey goods
S s Kapurthala, (Bombay)—150 pieces white goods and 25 pieces prints.
S s Douro, (Hull via Bombay)—1,500 lbs grey yarns.
S s Kilwa, (Bombay)—15,232 pieces grey goods, 6,764 pieces white goods, 2,288 pieces prints, 4,500 lbs grey yarns, 7,005 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 41 cwts spelter and 45 cwts copper, 10 cwts yellow metal.
S s Tasso, (Cardiff via Bombay)—370 tons coals.
S s Kargola, (Bombay)—35,819 pieces grey goods, 42,533 pieces white goods, 9,240 pieces prints, 8,600 lbs grey yarns, 5,600 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 143 cwts copper and 125 cwts yellow metal.
S s Etolia, (Liverpool)—17,380 pieces grey goods, 13,475 pieces white goods, 5,537 pieces prints, 14,000 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns and 5,670 cwts iron bars, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 24.

THE probability of an advance in the Bank of England rate yesterday, to which the rise in the market rates of discount had pointed, was removed by indications of an easier feeling in the London Money Market, in a considerable rise in the Funds, and cheaper Money in the open market on Wednesday, while a further large payment in Gold was made into the Bank of England; and yesterday, although Consols were unchanged at 95¾, the market rates of discount were again lower; and Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. higher, at 106¼. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered at 46⅛d. per oz.; but there was some movement in Rupee Securities, Fours having been ⅛ per cent. higher, at £78⅛, while 4½ per cents were ¼ per cent. lower, at £77¼. Silver in New York was ⅜ cents. lower, at 100¼, with Exchange unaltered at 4'87½ dollars. Two lakhs of extra Council Bills on Bombay were placed at 1s. 5 15-32d., which is 1-32d. above Wednesday's regular allotment rate, though the same was obtained for the small lot of extra Bills on Calcutta sold afterwards.

The weekly Return of the Bank of England makes the Reserve greater by three per cent. than it was a week ago at 42 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 2½ per cent.; and the market rates of Discount had fallen to 2 per cent. for short London Bills, and 2⅛ for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

The Wheat Market was firm, and No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was ½d. per cental dearer, at 7s. 6½d. ex-quay; White Delhi being unaltered at 7s. 4d. per cental. Linseed was unaltered both for Spot and Arrival Seed, 42s. per quarter being still quoted for Bombay in each position.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats easier; and Arrivals dull, the day's Sales having been upon a larger scale than of late at 10,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. The price of Spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 7-16d.; but Arrivals were 3-64d. higher for July to August-September deliveries, and 1-16d. in the more distant positions. East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value except in the case of Oomras, all descriptions and grades of which were 1-16d. per lb. lower. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 8 cents, but September Futures were 3 points higher, at 7'84 cents.

The late active local demand for the staple has not been sustained, and business here has been upon a small scale, in a steady market, however, and with rates unchanged. The Mills have taken only 850 bales to-day, consisting of 300 Untni, at Rs. 157; 150 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 157; and 100 bales each of Oojein Ginned, at Rs. 166; Wadwan, at Rs. 165; Dhulia, at Rs. 138; and Bengals, at Rs. 150¼; while for export the reported purchases have been only 300 bales of Oomras, at Rs. 150, and 100 Bengals, at Rs. 144¼ per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to only a small extent to-day for export in a quiet market, and with prices unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	856	bales.
Wheat	8,678	cwts.
Linseed	2,925	"
Rapeseed	854	"
Groundnuts	3,823	"

FREIGHTS have been nominally firmer, but there has been no business doing to test rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling, and at a decline of 1-32d. on yesterday's closing rates. Business has been very dull, few transactions having taken place either way. We quote ready rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 15-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 19-32d.	"
Francs do.	1'85¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak in tone to-day, and the rate for Fours for Money and Account declined 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. from yesterday's final quotations; some improvement, however, took place before the close, and rates left off at 107⅞ for Fours for cash, 107 13-16 for the coming settling day, and 107 9-16 for the August account, with buyers forward. 107¼ is the nominal rate for the other denomination.

SHARES have been generally neglected on most lines to-day, and our quotations show, as a rule, no change. As exceptions, we note an advance of Rs. 2½ in Bombay Flour Mill shares, at Rs. 940; and Bank of Bombay shares are higher to the same extent, at Rs. 975.

DIVINE SERVICES.

NINTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 26TH JULY, 1891.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral), Tours in C.—Hymns 7, 319 and 220.
4-45 p.m—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 291 and 285. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Lloyd in G. Anthem—"Behold, I create new Heavens."
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral Matins, and Sermon (Parade Service.)—Hymns 261, 291 and 273.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.—Hymns 334 and 331.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong, and Sermon.—Hymns 178, 214, and 32.
Offertory for children's gift.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

11 a.m.—Revd. J. Scott.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Revd. J. Scott.

(Byculla, Victoria Gardens.)

9 a.m.—Revd. J. Scott.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Mr. D. Christie.
10-15 a.m.—Mr. S. Rahator—Marathi.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

Revd. R. M. Gray, M. A., Pastor.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 295, 139, and 276.
Bahn 61. Chant 260.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 242, 272 and 315.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 274, 193 and 308.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and I. C. Railway Institute. Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.—Hymns 13, 79 and 185. Hymn 294, 1st tune.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 270, 294 and 322.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 162, 363 and 21.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins (plain).
7 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Benson.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Revd. Fr. Benson.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m.. and 8 p.m. (Choral).
Alms for Choir expenses.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 3 and 140.
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 517, 253 and 149.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the steamer Vulcan in the Victoria Dock, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others, are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 18.

Von-Donop, Captain, Bo, R A, off leave, from Poona.

JULY 20.

Hamphill, Capt, Bengal, The K O S Bord, on leave, from Jutogh.

JULY 24.

Macbay, Major, 26th Bo I, on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 24.

Macbay, Major, 26th Bo I, on leave, to England.
Strickland, Surgn, Ms, Medical Staff, on leave, to England.
Silver, Captain, Bo, East Surry Regt on leave, to England.
Bryan, Captain, Bengal, R A, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th July, 1891.

1. The Colaba Range will be available for practice this day, Saturday, the 25th instant, and every alternate Saturday at 3-30 p.m., until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Weather permitting there will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Co-operage at 7 o'clock this morning.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major & Adjutant, B. V. R.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th July, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for).

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	4	25 p.m.	15	7
Teheran	24	1	11 p.m.	0	32
Suez	24	2	55 p.m.	0	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 24th July, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	24	..	4
" Kurrachee	..	57	..	1
" Madras	1	3	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BORNEO.

DEATH.

TALBOT—June 14, at Sandaban, British North Borneo, of apoplexy, Henry B. Talbot, late Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, aged 61 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BANKS—July 15, at Mussoorie, the wife of John Banks, Manager of the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, of a son.

CLOGSTOUN—July 14, at Ootacamund, the wife of Cuthbert G W Clogstoun, Madras Police, of a daughter, still-born.

DEATHS.

CLOGSTOUN—July 17, at Ootacamund, Ella, the dearly beloved wife of Cuthbert G W Clogstoun, Madras Police, aged 26 years.

WHITE—July 18, at Ootacamund, Lieut Frederick John White, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Madras, retired.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1891.

MR. DE WINDT, in his "Ride to India," relates how he rode on horseback through Persia, and afterwards on camel-back through Beluchistan. As might be expected, the account of the former ride is the less interesting of the two. Persia has been so well described lately by writers who have had the advantage of long residence in the country that little additional information of value can be culled from the journal of a passing traveller. An account of Persia given under such circumstances is sure to be more or less superficial, and to contain a good deal of casual gossip that is mistaken for solid fact. For instance, when we read that the Shah invented a few years ago, and still enjoys, a novel style of tobogganing suitable for hot weather, we cannot help suspecting that we are in the region of amusing fiction rather than of serious truth. "A slide of smooth alabaster," we are told, "about twenty feet long, was constructed in one of his bath-houses. Down this the Shah would gravely slide into the water, followed by his seraglio. The sight must have been a strange one, the costumes on these occasions being, to say the least of it, scanty." This beats anything recorded by Gulliver of the amusements in vogue at the court of the august Emperor of Lilliput. But, as we have said, an elaborate and accurate account of the court and people of Persia is what we can hardly expect from Mr. de Windt's narrative. The lively story he has to tell of his adventures on the road will, however, prove extremely useful to other travellers who care to follow in his footsteps. As he travelled through Persia in the middle of winter, he suffered severely from the inclemency of the weather, and he and his companions were on more than one occasion nearly lost in the snow. He also had the experience of being awakened in the morning by a lively earthquake at Kazeroon, where earthquakes appear to play the part of alarm clocks. "By the way," remarked his host at bedtime, "I forgot to tell you we usually have an earthquake about sunrise, but don't let it disturb you." The warning was not unnecessary, for at six o'clock in the morning our traveller was suddenly aroused from sleep by a loud crash, as if the house were falling about his ears, and saw in the grey dawn brick walls bending to and fro like reeds, and floors heaving like the deck of a ship to the accompaniment of rattling windows, banging doors, and a low rumbling noise like distant thunder. "We have them every day," he was told, "but one soon gets used to them." Except for the earthquakes and the snowstorms, the travellers got through Persia with tolerable security. They rode fast on ponies supplied at the low rate of twopence halfpenny a mile. When they had fine weather, this mode of travelling would have been extremely enjoyable, had it not been for the wretched character of the ponies provided, which made tumbles of almost daily occurrence. Nevertheless, on these stumbling, half-starved ponies they managed to get over about fifty miles a day, and once managed to cover nearly a hundred miles in eleven hours.

We must now leave Persia and follow our traveller in his more interesting journey through Beluchistan. There he had a comparatively unexplored country to describe, and some seventy miles at least of his route appear to have never before been traversed by Europeans. The account of the whole journey is full of incident and information. It began at Sonmiani, a small seaside town fifty miles north of Karachi, where he was aroused at midnight by a piercing yell, and saw standing over him and brandishing a heavy club a half-naked Beluchi with wild eyes and a face plastered with yellow mud. After a severe struggle he managed to expel this mad fanatic with the assistance of Jerome, his faithful interpreter, who followed him from Tiflis to the end of his eastern travels at Bombay. This invaluable attendant was a short and fat Levantine Russian, who thoroughly justified the excellent testimonials he had received from Baker Pasha. But on account of his small stature he did not favourably impress the warlike borderers as a specimen of Russian manhood. The Prince of Beila—or let us call him the Jam of Lus Beyla—was much interested in hearing that Mr. de Windt had a Russian in his train, and eagerly demanded that he should be sent for. "So that is a Russian," remarked the Prince when Jerome was ushered into his presence, surveying him from head to foot. "I thought they were all big men." At Beila the stalls in the bazaar were provided with cheap cutlery, Manchester goods, and, strange to relate, photographs of Mrs. Langtry, Ellen Terry, Nelly Farren, and Sylvia Grey. These social and artistic celebrities would surely be surprised to learn that their features are not unknown and unadmired in wild Beluchistan. The chief objects of interest in the neighbourhood of Beila are the fifteen hundred caves of Shahr Rogan, and the garden of the Djam, fifty acres in extent. The latter comes as a delightful surprise to the traveller passing through the arid wastes of Beluchistan. "The cool, fragrant gardens, with their shady grass walks, forest trees, and palms springing up, as it were, out of the scorched, stony desert, reminded one of a bunch of sweet-smelling flowers in a fever ward, and the scent of rose, jasmine, and narcissus was apparent quite half a mile away. In the centre of the garden is a tamarind tree of enormous girth. It takes twelve men with joined hands to surround it." No wonder the flowers and trees of this garden remained like a cool spot in Mr. de Windt's memory, for not a single tree did he see for the next one hundred and thirty miles of his journey. The spot where he renewed his acquaintance with trees was in the oasis of Dhaira, in the middle of the seventy miles of his route that had not previously been visited by European explorers.

This oasis and the neighbouring oasis of Gwarjak must have been a deligh ful change after long journeying through a thirsty land, but a long stay there would have been perilous in the extreme, owing to the hostile attitude of the people and their ruler. On two occasions at Gwarjak Mr. de Windt, by his coolness and presence of mind, saved himself and his company from imminent danger. Malak, the Viceroy of Gwarjak, received the travellers with studied discourtesy. Things reached a climax, when, after many exhibitions of insolence, this Malak entered his visitor's tent, followed by his followers, and, sitting on the only camp-stool, cocked his large American revolver and placed it on the ground beside him. This was more than could be borne. Mr. de Windt had been very patient up to this point; but now, reflecting that "Tommy Atkins was after all only three hundred miles away," and that any outrage would be visited with prompt revenge, he ordered the chief immediately to leave the tent with all his followers. His determined attitude probably averted a catastrophe, as it quite cowed the sullen chieftain, who slunk out of the tent at once. Upon this Mr. de Windt ordered his small escort to fix bayonets, in his turn loaded his revolver, and, seated on his one camp-stool, ordered the chief to re-appear, which he did. After this discomfiture Malak gave less trouble, but in the night another very dangerous incident happened. One of Mr. de Windt's sentries was on the point of firing at a messenger from the village, when the vigilant traveller ran forward just in time to throw up the rifle, which went off in the air. Had the shot taken effect, the villagers and their disaffected ruler would have probably made an end of the party. Naturally the travellers did not stay long in this very dangerous spot, but left it early on the morning of the day after their arrival and proceeded on their way to Kelat, where they were received by our ally the Khan. His soldiers receive their words of command in English and march to the strains of "Home, sweet home;" but he is nevertheless described as being unfriendly to Europeans generally, and to Englishmen in particular. Mr. de Windt describes his rule as a combination of anarchy and oppression, which utterly fails to secure the protection of life and property. One tragic story, if it can be accepted as true, gives a terrible specimen of his cruelty and avarice. A libertine of his suite, we are told, married a girl of eighteen, after vainly wooing her younger sister, who was renowned for her beauty, under the name of the Pearl of Kelat. Six weeks after his marriage, in a drunken fit, he almost decapitated his wife and savagely mutilated her. He was condemned to death by the Khan, but, before the execution was carried out, he sent a gift of two thousand rupees to the palace. "Tell him he is free," said the Khan; "and if he sends in another thousand, I will *order* the younger sister to marry him." The extra thousand was paid, and the Pearl of Kelat was wedded to her sister's murderer. Mr. de Windt assures his readers of the authenticity of this terrible tale, although he is not at liberty to give the name of his authority. If it is true, it is an awful instance of the lengths to which an oriental despot can go when left to rule his people according to his own wild will, uncontrolled by any responsibility to a higher and more civilized power.

THE discovery of Phœnician images and of quantities of ancient—Phœnician (?)—pottery in Mashonaland, will probably give rise to a very interesting controversy as to how or when they got into that remote part of the world. The Phœnicians boasted that they had circumnavigated Africa at the instance of Neco, King of Egypt, who, having failed in an attempt to make a canal from the Nile to the head of the Gulf of Suez, conceived the idea of establishing a communication between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean by sending ships from the former round the south of Africa. For the accomplishment of this design he engaged Phœnician sailors—the boldest and most experienced of that age—some six hundred years before the Christian era, and they set sail from a port in the Red Sea. The expedition hugged the eastern coast, passed the Straits of Babelmandeb, entered the Indian Ocean and, going to the south-east, "passed the Somali country, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Zululand, till they reached the Cape of Good Hope," when they returned up the western coast, through the Straits of Gibraltar, by the Mediterranean to Egypt. Herodotus declined to believe a tale they told on their return, that during part of the journey they had the sun on their right hand; but the fact that they related this wholly incredible circumstance is the best proof that the Phœnician voyagers were very far down south; and it is quite certain that they returned by the Mediterranean. The story of the voyage was a subject of doubt and cavil until comparatively recent times, but Grote gave credence to it, and Rawlinson, in his "Phœnicia," points out that the physical difficulties to be overcome were not such as sailors who braved the far greater difficulties and dangers of the open Atlantic to reach the Scilly Islands from the Straits of Gibraltar, would have found it difficult to surmount. But the fact that antiquity was incredulous as to the reality of the circumnavigation of Africa proves that it was an extraordinary feat. There is no indication that the voyagers had established colonies so far south as Mashonaland. The voyage lasted five years, the navigators stopping every autumn to go on shore and clear some land and sow corn—just as the Chinese army sent some years since to recover Kashgar halted for the same purpose on the march through the desert—and waited patiently till they reaped the harvest, and then with a fresh supply of provisions continued their voyage. Whether the intercourse with the natives during these long sojourns on the coast at intervals in the three years is commemorated by the images and the pottery now found in Mashonaland no one will venture to assert. When King Solomon conquered the Edomites, he obtained a fair port in the Red Sea which he invited Phœnician traders to share with him for the Eastern trade. The venture proved so lucrative that the Phœnicians in return gave the Israelites a share in their great trade with the West. The gold of Ophir—which Rawlinson supposes was situated on the south-east coast of Arabia, but is now by Rider Haggard and others located in South Africa—came in abundance, a single voyage yielding King Solomon 420 talents, equivalent to four millions sterling. The mining that produced such quantities of the precious metal must have been conducted on a large scale. The Phœnicians, who were doubtless familiar with the working of the tin mines of Cornwall, in the produce of which they dealt so largely, may conceivably have introduced Cornish miners to work the gold mines of Mashonaland nearly three thousand years ago. Mr. Rhodes may, without knowing it, be treading in the footsteps of some remote ancestor who assisted in the exploiting of the mines which are now to echo to the sound of British pickaxes.

THE report which has reached London that the Russians are forming a military post at "Khusk, near Herat," would, if true, point to an act of aggression which would make the Afghans—and the British Government as well—forget Panjdeh, and would mean war; for "Khusk, near Herat," is a town little more than thirty miles north-east of that place, and is an equal distance on the Afghan side of the frontier. Apart from the difficulty of getting there, it would have much to recommend it to a Russian commander of the Alikhanoff stamp, for it commands a mountain pass, the Khazret-i-Baba, at a height of six thousand feet above sea level, and has no obstacle intervening between it and Herat. The population is composed of Jemshidis, not Afghans. But there are no obvious advantages which a Russian commander, wishing to place himself in a position advantageous for a sudden attack upon Herat, could derive by posting a force at Khusk that are not already within reach on the Russian side of the frontier. The Russian post nearest to Herat is Chil Dukhtaran, which is only fifty miles north of that town, on the direct road from Merv. Khusk, on the other hand, appears from the Russian staff map to be on the road to Mainena, and to be therefore much too wide of the Russian lines of communication to be a possible, or at all events a suitable, place of arms. The probability is that the report refers to preparations which are being made at some point on the river Khusk, a tributary of the Murghab which runs north and south about ten miles from the town of the same name. This would locate the depot quite near enough to Herat to be disquieting to the Ameer. It might be as near as Chil Dukhtaran, that is to say, fifty miles; it could not be farther off than Chaman-i-Beid, the point of bifurcation between the rivers Khusk and Murghab, which is only another fifty miles away. The report modified in that sense is credible enough. The particular kind of activity which would take form in the establishment of military posts upon the Afghan frontier is just what we should expect by way of answer from Russia to recent manifestations of sympathy in England with the Triple Alliance. Measures of this kind cost little, but they have a very distinct diplomatic value, and little as we may like them, they are marvellously well adapted to dissuade English statesmen from a too active interference with the designs of Russia in South-eastern Europe, where much more than on the Afghan frontier her interests really lie.

AN ill-paid, ill-housed, illiterate force—such seems to be a fair summing up of the less favourable characteristics of the police of the Central Provinces. Ill-paid they certainly are, even after large allowance has been made for the relatively low cost of living in that part of the country. The Central Provinces constable draws Rs. 5-12 a month; the head constable supports his "headship" on Rs. 8-12. Mr. MacDonnell complains that in the former case the pay is often below the emoluments of the day labourer; it is certainly below that of a syce, who, according to Mr. O'Conor's recently issued tables of "Prices and Wages in India," earns Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per month in the Jubbulpore Division. The head constable, with his Rs. 8-12 a month, is distinctly worse off than the common mason or bricklayer, who earns up to Rs. 12 a month in Jubbulpore and Raipore and Rs. 15 a month in Nagpore. Such a scale of wages is a severe test of the honesty of the police force, to say nothing of the small inducement that it offers to men of intelligence to enlist in the force. A head constable, who has responsible work to do in connection with the investigation of crime, should, at all events, receive pay enough to put him beyond temptation. As to the housing of the men, in the Central Provinces, as in Bombay, it had been found that parsimony in this respect is no economy. In many important centres the stations and outposts have no quarters attached, and to this the large percentage of sickness on the rolls may no doubt largely be attributed. The percentage—thirty-five—of illiterates in the force is high, but the State gets quite as much as it has a right to expect for its money when for the wages offered it gets seven thousand men of any sort to serve it.

IF Hyderabad were the dominion of the Queen-Empress, instead of being under the Nizam, we should expect to find it figuring very prominently in the question-paper of the House of Commons one of these days, because of the magnificent pre-eminence that the city has gained amongst the cities that drink. But surely something must have happened to the figures that appear in the excise chapter of the last administration report. This is what the figures say, however. In the city of Hyderabad two years ago there was a liquor shop for every ten and a half square yards, and a toddy-shop to every three and a half square yards! Yet Hyderabad is not a city given over to drunkenness. Either they put water in their liquor there, or they mix yards and acres in reckless confusion in their official papers. Mr. Caine, if by some unhappy accident the report which tells of these strange things should reach him, might be impelled to come out by next mail to concert measures for saving Hyderabad from the peril of having a liquor-shop in every house and three toddy-shops in every liquor-shop, which, extraordinary though it may seem, is the only conceivable way in which, on a plain reading of the figures, the drinking shops of the town could be squeezed within its walls. We do not know if the head of the Abkari Department is a humorist, and if this strange computation is intended as a practical joke at the expense of abkari reformers. It should at all events warn them off abkari in the Nizam's Dominions, where it is obviously a nut much too hard to crack. What general conclusion, for instance, as to the way these things are managed in the Nizam's Dominions could be drawn from the fact that while in Hyderabad city a thirsty population think they require a toddy-shop for every three and a half yards, in the Nuldroog district one such institution for every 233 miles suffices? Something, it is clear, must have happened to the figures.

THE prospectus of the Harris Football Challenge Cup Tournament has been issued. The competition is open to teams representing all regiments and batteries which are now, or have been during the calendar year, stationed in the Bombay Presidency, including Quetta.

THE *Deccan Times*, a paper which has been in existence for the last twenty-two years at Secunderabad, will cease to appear at the end of this month.

MR. REUBEN GUBBAY, son of Mr. A. M. Gubbay, of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., we learn by a telegram from Paris, has been betrothed to the daughter of Baron Poliakoff, a wealthy banker of Moscow.

DR. BAHADURJEE left by yesterday's mail steamer to attend as a delegate at the International Congress of Hygiene in London.

QUARANTINE regulations against cholera have been promulgated, to have effect in the ports of Aden, Perim and the Somali coast, against vessels arriving from the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, between Tor and Cape Babelmandeb.

THE Municipal Chamber of Goa proposes memorialising the Lisbon Ministry against the increase in stamp duty.

FROM the 11th to the 17th instant, 2 Europeans, 4 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 242 Hindus, and 42 Mahomedans died within municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 304 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 286. The deaths are thus classified:—4 from cholera, 5 from measles, 75 from fevers, 23 from dysentery, 27 from diarrhœa, and 170 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 39'6 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 37'4 per 1,000 per annum.

MR. RANCHORLAL K. DESAI, Acting Deputy Registrar of the High Court, has issued a Digest of the Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court from July 1869 to July 1890. It is a concise, clear, and well-arranged digest of all the rulings of the High Court on points connected with the criminal law of the Presidency, and will be of considerable help to District Judges, Magistrates, and Pleaders. Hitherto the criminal rulings have been little better than an undigested mass, and, as Mr. Desai says, if the decision of the High Court on any point has to be found, the whole body of rulings for twenty-one years has to be searched. The present Digest supplies a long-felt want, and we hear that it has been very favourably received in legal circles.

IN a recent case in one of our courts, says the *Pioneer*, a jury had before them evidence that could not be in any way shaken. When the concluding stage had been reached, the following interchange of conversation took place between the Judge and his colleagues in the administration of justice:—

"Gentlemen, are you ready to give your verdict?"
"Yes."
"What is your verdict?"
"Our answer is, sir, you can do as you like with the men that have confessed, but we acquit all the rest."
"But is it possible that you have weighed the evidence?"
"Evidence like this can always be fabricated."
"Do you find that as regards these prisoners it has been fabricated?"
"Evidence can be fabricated."
"So the evidence is untrustworthy?"
"Unless a man confesses, who can tell if he is guilty?"

No one would desire in any way to prevent a jury giving any decision they please, adds our contemporary. The jury system, so we believe, is one of our great safeguards. What more impossible than that six men, good and true, could go wrong? However, these answers may prove interesting to those who watch with interest the gradual clambering of the people of India to those heights of social freedom on which the English nation now rests secure.

JULIA, Marchioness of Tweeddale, is said to have had a somewhat novel performance after a small dinner she recently gave, when a Hindu lady of high rank sang before a small but appreciative audience. The lady is studying for concert and oratorio singing, and is said to have a very fine voice of large and sympathetic compass. She has not yet finished her training, but those who have heard her prophesy a brilliant future for her.

THE fight over the naked body of Mr. Calderon's St. Elizabeth has been transferred from the press to the House of Commons, where Mr. De Lisle put down a formidable notice on the question. Now, it must, we think, be admitted on all sides (1) that Mr. Calderon has stripped the Saint without any convincing historical warrant, and (2) that the exhibition of the picture is calculated to give serious and just offence, not merely to the Roman Catholics, but to all admirers of St. Elizabeth. Under these circumstances, could not pressure be brought to bear upon Mr. Calderon to paint some clothes upon the Saint's body? Everybody would then be satisfied. The clothes need not be very heavy, for even Catholic writers admit that Conrad used to strip his devotees *usque ad camisiam*.

A NUMBER of soldiers at Folkestone, on Tuesday night, June 30, resented the arrest of a woman whom the police took to the lock-up. The soldiers cleared the streets, drove the police to the station, and threatened to destroy the windows of the Town Hall. Superintendent Taylor telephoned to Shorncliffe for assistance, and led his men against the mob with drawn swords. Fortunately, at this moment a strong picket arrived, and all danger was over, the soldiers dispersing in all directions. About forty soldiers of various regiments were arrested.

THE marble statue of the late Emperor Frederick, by Sir Edgar Boehm, which the Queen has placed in the south aisle of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, originally cost her Majesty about £200; and there has just been a considerable extra expenditure on this work of art in consequence of two very ornate shields which bear the German and Prussian arms, having been placed upon the base.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MEMBER FOR BELFAST (EAST).

LONDON, JULY 24.

The House of Commons yesterday discharged the order for Mr. De Cobain's attendance during the present session.

NATIONAL LEAGUE CONVENTION.

A convention of the National League is being held at Dublin under the presidency of Mr. Parnell. A radical programme has been adopted which includes measures for the reform of the land laws manhood suffrage, and the reinstatement of evicted tenants. The convention has decided to adhere to absolute Home Rule, but during the discussion on this question Mr. Parnell declared he would even support Mr. Healy to ensure the adequacy of Mr. Balfour's local-government scheme.

THE RUSSIANS NEAR HERAT.

It is stated here that Russia is forming a military depôt at Kushk, near Herat.

THE VACANT GARTER.

The Order of the Garter has been conferred on Earl Cadogan.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON AT CRONSTADT.

ST. PETERSBURGH, JULY 23.

The French squadron arrived off Cronstadt to-day and was met and escorted into the port by a number of Russian vessels. The reception was carried out with great splendour and made a brilliant spectacle. During the stay of the squadron the officers will be feted by His Majesty the Czar at St. Petersburgh.

The Russian papers describe the visit of the squadron as a sign of the close friendship existing between the two countries.

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Mr. Brand, Gladstonian Liberal, has been elected member for Wisbech D. Cambridgeshire, in the place of Captain Selwin, retired. Mr. Brand was returned by a majority of 200 votes over his opponent, Mr. Duncan, Conservative candidate, the voting being as follows:—Brand 3,900, Duncan 3,700.

A VISIT ABANDONED.

The visit of Mr. Vernon's cricket team to India has been abandoned.

FAILURE OF DR. KOCH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

BERLIN, JULY 24.

Dr. Koch has resigned all his public offices owing to the failure of his cure for consumption.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Britannia, with the incoming mails of 17th July, left here for Aden at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

ADEN, JULY 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the homeward mails of 17th July, arrived here at 4 p.m. to-day.

THE RE-ARMAMENT OF HORSE AND FIELD BATTERIES IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 24.

In the Bengal Presidency sixteen Horse and Field Batteries have been re-armed with the 12-pr. breech-loading gun. The rearmament of other batteries will be two-monthly till completed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HYGIENE CONGRESS.

The Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Gaekwar of Baroda, and the Maharaja of Bhownagar have each subscribed one hundred pounds towards the funds of the Hygiene Congress.

THE BOLAN RAILWAY.

It has been decided to relay the Bolan Railway as a temporary line, and the work will be commenced in September. The line will be maintained until the new railway on the Mashkaf route on the Zhob Valley line is built. The Khojak tunnel is now so far practically finished to decide taking up the rails on the inclines over the Khwaja-Amran range. These will be kept stored ready for use, so that, in the event of accidents, they can be relaid in a few days.

THE PROMOTIONS IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In the list of Brigade-Surgeons likely to be promoted to Deputy Surgeon-Generals the name of Dr. L. D. Spencer, in charge of the Rajputana Political Agency, was inadvertently omitted, he having entered the Indian Medical Service on the same day as Drs. Cleghorn and Harvey—March, 31st, 1865. Dr. Spencer is senior to Brigade-Surgeon Center, Lahore, who will have to wait for his promotion to Deputy Surgeon-General, particularly as Deputy Surgeon-General Morice at Calcutta has no intention of retiring. Dr. Harvey will have medical charge of the Punjab Frontier Force.

RAIN AT ALLAHABAD AND BENARES.

A heavy shower of rain fell here last evening, but only a few drizzles to-day. The sky is yet overcast with heavy clouds. Benares also had a heavy shower of rain last evening.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS AT MANIPUR.

Dr. Paterson, 2nd Gurkhas, appeared before a medical board at Manipur and obtained four months' sick leave to India. He left on the 22nd for Dehra Doon. Lieutenant Reynolds has been appointed Brigade Transport Officer in charge of the line from Dimapur to Kazuma; and Lieutenant Rice, Brigade Transport Officer, from Maittphum to Manipur.

THE BHADAIN RIOT, BENARES.

The last of the Bhadain riot cases was concluded yesterday at Benares. The jury, with whose verdict the Judge agreed, convicted five and acquitted the remainder. One was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solicitary confinement; the second to five years, the third to four years, the fourth to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and the fifth to one day's imprisonment.

THE PROPOSED SCOTCH COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

A meeting of Scotchmen was held yesterday to consider the proposal to form a purely Scotch company of volunteers. The proposal met with warm approval, and over 30 enrolled themselves at the meeting. Scotchmen from other volunteer companies will join the new company. The uniform of the Scotch company will be distinctively Highland, and will be on the lines of dress of the 42nd Highlanders, excepting bonnet, which will not be worn. It must not be forgotten that the Cossipore Volunteer Artillery is composed chiefly of Scotchmen, the several mills about Calcutta contributing the largest contingent to that corps.

THE IMPERIAL CRUISER BLANCHE.

The Imperial cruiser Blanche leaves Calcutta to-morrow for Zanzibar, touching at Madras *en route*. Her officers were entertained at dinner last Thursday by the officers of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers. The vessel has been visited by crowds of people. Some of the crew were struck down with apoplexy.

CHAPTERS OF THE STAR OF INDIA AND INDIAN EMPIRE ORDERS.

Rumour gains strength that early in January the Viceroy holds chapters of the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire, to which all members of both Orders are to be invited.

THE STEAMER BANCOORA.

The managing agents, British India Steam Navigation Company, have received a telegram from Melbourne, stating that the steamer Bancoora is still ashore, but that no anxiety is felt regarding getting her off as soon as she has been lightened. Assistance to effect this has been despatched.

LADY HARRIS' FETE TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 24.

The following schools have been invited to take part in the school children's fete which Lady Harris will give on the 4th August at the Old Gymkhana ground:—Victoria High School, 150; Methodist High School, 112; St. Vincent's High School, Pensioners' School, and Poona Convent, 160; the Regimental schools, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers and 1st Worcestershire Regiment, 40; Kirkee Garrison School, the Bishop's High School, 145; and St. Mary's School, 160.

CRICKET AT POONA.

In consequence of heavy rain, the cricket match between Ganeshkind and the Poona Gymkhana, commenced on Thursday, had to be put off.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to publish the following table showing the days on which the officers of the Head-quarters staff will wait upon His Excellency for the despatch of business:—Monday—The Chief Engineer, Military Works, the Deputy Judge Advocate-General, the Principal Medical Officer, H. M's Forces, 11 a. m. to 2 p.m. Tuesday.—The Quarter-Master-General. Wednesday—The Adjutant-General, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. Friday—The Inspector-General of Ordnance, the Assistant Adjutant-General, R. A., the Commissary-General, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. Saturday—Any officers wishing for an interview, who have previously communicated with the Military Secretary to His Excellency and who have informed him of the nature of their business, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. In addition to the above, the Commander-in-Chief will receive any of the Head-quarters staff at any time on urgent business.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieutenant Peacocke, on resigning his probationary appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps, is posted to No. 18 Battery, Southern Division, R. A.

The following officers will attend the next course of garrison instruction at Poona, commencing on the 15th proximo. Officers from outstations will travel on duty at the public expense:—Lieutenant Sandbach, Royal Lancaster Regiment, 2nd Battalion; Captain Wallington and Lieutenant Hicks, Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion; Captain Errington, 1st Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Smurthwaite, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry; Captain St. L. Wood, 7th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Brown, 8th Bombay Infantry; Captain Battiscombe, 9th Bombay Infantry; Captain Wyllie, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent; and Lieutenant Lewin, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

The following officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard:—2nd Lieutenant Hawkes, North Lancashire Regiment.

The following officers have been granted leave of absence:—18th Hussars—Captain St. G. Daly, to remain in England, in extension, from 28th September to 28th November 1891, on private affairs. Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel Meakin, to remain in England, in extension, from 15th July to 15th August 1891, on private affairs.

The leave granted to Surgeon-Major Hormusji Dadabhoy Masani by Army Order No. 198 of the 10th April last is cancelled at that officer's own request.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

Revenue Department.—The services of Mr. Lyon, Officiating Under Secretary, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal; Mr. Dancy, Assistant Inspector of the Forest Department, is appointed as Officiating Conservator, third grade, under the Government of the North-West Provinces; and Mr. Pigot is appointed Assistant Inspector-General.

Foreign Department.—The Governor-General is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Flaudin as Vice-Consul for France at Aden.

Mr. R. Obbard is confirmed in the appointment of Civil and Sessions Judge in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, *vice* Colonel Bullock.

Financial Department.—Mr. E. Lawrence is appointed substantively to Class I, new scale, Mr. C. Harrison to Class II, Mr. R. A. Gamble to Class III, and Mr. R. Morris to Class IV. Mr. Harrison officiates in Class I, Mr. Rivett-Carnac in Class II, Mr. F. J. Atkinson in Class III, Mr. Pritchard in Class V, and Messrs. Williamson and Chunilal in Class VI. Mr. Kiernander officiates in Class II of Accountants-General, Mr. Ray in Class I of the Enrolled List, Mr. Keene in Class III., Mr. Bhattacharya in Class IV., and Mr. Scott O'Connor in Class V.

Public Works Department.—Mr. Perry, Assistant Engineer, Punjab, at his own request, resigns the Government service. Mr. Du Cane Smithe officiates as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, *vice* Mr. Vincent. Mr. Burt is promoted to Class II, second grade, sub. *pro tem.* Mr. Andrews, Assistant Superintendent, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, is permitted to retire from the service.

Home Department.—Lieutenant Cole, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Assam. Mr. Spedding has been permitted to resign the Civil Service.

Military Department.—Consequent on the appointment of Major Ramsden as Assistant Secretary, Military Department, the following promotions are made:—Captains Field and Williams to Assistant Military Accountants, 1st Class, Mr Whelan to 2nd Class, and Lieutenant Shewell to 3rd Class. Lieutenants Wilson, Seaforth and Roberts, of the Middlesex Regiment, have been admitted to the Staff Corps. Major Miley has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

PORT SAID, JULY 23.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 23.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 24.

Mail steamer Belgaum, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3⅛
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 5 3-16d.	
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	95⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78⅛
4½ per cent. „	77¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	46⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion £27,000,000, increase £1,000,000; public deposits £4,100,000, increase £600,000; other deposits £36,800,000, decrease £400,000; other securities £29,700,000, decrease £800,000; notes and gold £17,300,000, increase £1,300,000. The Bank's reserve is 42 per cent. of the liabilities.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 2.

WHAT is the best way for a woman to attain popularity amongst womankind? To dress to perfection, to pay so-called French compliments, to worship our neighbour's husband, to decoy our neighbour's sweetheart, to flirt with our neighbour's brother, to chastise our neighbour's babies, to lecture our neighbour on her duty to her mother-in-law and her servants, to write a book and describe our neighbour's menage, to edit a magazine, and, in answer to correspondents, to smite our neighbour's daughters. No, no; if we would win the suffrages of our sex, it is not by any of these methods. Firstly, it is not by wearing a toilette *à ravir*. If there is one thing more than another that is obnoxious to the average woman, it is to see her neighbour in an admirably-built gown and a becoming bonnet whilst she is wearing out an eternity of old dresses—the residuum of an over-stocked wedding trousseau. Nor shall we attain our object by praising the bloom on our neighbour's cheek, the glory of her chestnut hair, or the sylph-like proportions of her figure. Our compliments, however well meant, will have only the effect of provoking the enquiry: "What made that impertinent Mrs. X. so effusively sweet to-day?"

⁂

Then as to the chastisement of our neighbour's children, we have only to go to a school-board or a police-court record to see how that plan works. "I shall be so grateful," says a loving mother, "if you will correct my little Tommy of the habit of biting his nails." But the first day you make an effort to accomplish it by tapping Tommy's finger-tips, it is war to the knife between you and your dearest friend. The plan of acquiring popularity through the cultivation of a friendship between ourselves and our neighbour's lover, husband, or brother is equally fraught with danger; in fact, there is no better plan extant for attaining the odium of all sorts and conditions of women than to encourage a sentiment, no matter how platonic, with other women's mankind—*vide* the evidence of the divorce courts, the lunacy enquiries, and the lists of suicides whilst of unsound mind. To lecture our neighbour on her various duties, as a means of gaining her love, has, perhaps, the charm of novelty in its favour, for, owing to the amount of courage required to carry it through, this method has hardly been given a fair trial by the aspirants to feminine popularity.

⁂

The same thing cannot be said of the literary venture as a bid for popularity; for, nowadays nine out of every ten women try their hands at book-making, or at least at the manufacture of magazine articles. But has it resulted in the growth of their popularity? What has Mrs. Lynn Lynton gained by the circulation of her robust sentiments? Not feminine popularity. What has Mrs. John Strange Winter achieved by her sharp, cutting articles and replies? Not feminine popularity. What has the noble army of female martyr-journalists attained by regarding society doings? Not feminine popularity. No; even the composer of a prayer-book would have some difficulty in the present day in persuading the public that in compiling sacred sentiments she was quite unselfish; that she had no idea of revolutionizing the management of heaven, nor of giving away all the best places to her supporters.

⁂

But though the attractions of beauty, talent dress, or virtue fail to win feminine popularity there is a direct way to attain it—a broad path open to peasant as well as princess; the royal road by which the Princess Louise of Wales and the Duchess of Fife travelled to feminine favour on Monday—*i. e.*, become the happy possessor of a warm, soft, rosebud of a baby, a bundle of lace and pink ribbon, and, at least temporarily, you will attain all the feminine popularity you desire. What woman can withstand the fascinations of the gentle, cooing voice, or the delicate silken touch of the violet-scented hand of a young baby? Not the crowd of womankind that gathered outside St. James' on Monday to see the Lady Victoria Alexandra Alberta Edwina Louise Duff make her first appearance in public. It was a very enthusiastic throng that welcomed the infant debutante after her return from church; and as the nurse proudly held up her charge, there was a chorus of those sweetly silly, soft nothings that are so soothing to the infant heart. The Lady Alexandra Duff, as she will be called, has had to renounce all claims to the English throne. However, as yet the deprivation of her rights seems to have very little effect on her spirits. To quote the society journals, "the Lady Alexandra Duff was gowned in exquisite old Irish point lace, an heirloom in the Duff family, draped over white satin, and with a white satin sash, and was baptised in water from the Jordan."

⁂

Dancing is the latest form of diversion by which society strives to keep its *blasé* followers awake. Not the round or fast dances as they used to be called twenty years ago, in which all the gay company, except the chaperones or wall-flowers, took part; the wild untaught stampede and series of top-speed revolutions which was then called dancing. The drawing-room dancing of to-day is not like that, nor even like the gentle rythmical whirls to langourous German love-songs that came later into fashion: it is a scientific study of the poetry of motion as applied to petticoats—an art as difficult to acquire as that of wooing soft melodies from reedy pipes, or sonatas from the still less suggestive medium of cats' economies. The taste for artistic dancing is not a new development, but a revival. As in all other things, history repeats itself in dancing. Sometimes it is high in favour, sometimes again it falls into disrepute; but since Miriam and her sisters stepped on the shores of the Red Sea, and Herodias' daughter tripped on the light fantastic toe, till the appearance of Katti Lanner's last troupe at the Empire, there have been always dancing-girls, though their metier was not always appreciated. Now, when popular fancy favours dancing, it is a good time for the manager of the Savoy to introduce his new Indian opera, "The Nautch Girl;" and if the first nights are a test of the popular favour, there is very little fear of the success of the opera, in spite of the disadvantage it undoubtedly labours under in being the first production since the Gilbert and Sullivan schism.

⁂

The plot is simple, the scenery charming, the costume exquisite, the dialogue amusing, and the music lively, though in the attempt to give it local colouring by introducing strange instruments, it sometimes sounds a little barbarous. It would be absurd to pretend that the composer, Mr. Edward Solomon, surpasses or even equals Sir Arthur Sullivan in his score. There is a reminiscence of most of the Savoy operas in the airs as well as in the libretto written by Mr. George Dance. But in both one misses the sparkle and brilliancy of the Gilbert Sullivan collaboration. The music wants individuality and the verses want finish. Though there is plenty of droll stupidity, of topical allusions, one feels the loss of Gilbert's clean-cut wit, and, above all, of his touches of real pathos. In act first, the scene is laid in a street on the outskirts of Chutneypore, and a chorus of picturesque natives sing:—

Beneath the sky of blue
The indolent Hindu
Reclines the whole day long.
He scorns all worldly trouble,
For life's a fragile bubble,
And death a sweet, sweet song.
He scorns ambitious schemes,
He weaves no lofty dreams,
His glance is on the ground.
Why tinge to-day with sorrow,
When with the dark to-morrow,
Grim Siva's call may sound?

Then enters the hero, Indra, son of the Raja, a Brahmin, who loves beneath him, and in order to marry Hollee Beebee, a pretty nautch-girl, determined to sacrifice his caste by eating a plate of potted cow. This he carried out, without knowing, unfortunately, that Beebee's father also was a Brahmin, but, having been upset in a river and rescued by a pariah, had lost caste according to a Hindu law. After forty years' litigation this decree had at last been successfully reversed, and Beebee becomes a Brahmin just too late.

The woes of the parted lovers are complicated by the return to life of the idol Bumbo, who is seeking for his lost diamond eye, and being an ill-tempered, ill-conditioned sort of god, delights in other people's sufferings. He condemns Indra to death for marrying the nautch-girl, and the Raja for compounding a felony; all the time betraying nervousness lest his own popularity should pass away. Here is the idol's song, which hits one of our *fin de siècle* weaknesses:—

When a fashionable tenor in a fascinating way,
Unutterably yearning, just evades his upper A,
Then ladies of all ages sit and simper, stare and sigh,
And adore his locks luxuriant and deep and rolling eye;
But as middle age approaches and he takes to singing flat,
And is getting rather bald and unromantically fat,
Then they transfer their devotion to some adolescent elf;
They have found another idol—*that* one's put upon the shelf.
When a trav'ller equatorial returns from foreign parts,
With manner dictatorial and photographs and charts,
They list in rapt attention to the tales he has to tell,
And they dine him, and they wine him, and they marry him as well.
Then come rumours and ill-humours—tales of quite another kind—
As to comrades half deserted and contingents left behind;
And that traveller, indignant, writes and justifies himself,
But—well, they get another idol—*that* one's put upon the shelf.

In the end all comes right. Beebee brings back the lost eye from London, obtains her lover's release and marries him, regardless of warnings against the dangers of modern matrimony.

A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY GLOBE-TROTTER.

III.—GEMELLI CARERI IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

THE farther Gemelli was from his native land, the better he was pleased. We have seen how he kissed the Persian soil as soon as he passed the boundary line between the Turkish and Persian Empires. His emotions of delight seem to have been even stronger when he landed at last on the strand of India. "A traveller," he remarks, "who has been long separated from his native land, and who has suffered all kinds of fatigues, does not feel greater joy at returning home and finding himself surrounded by his friends, to whom he tells what he has seen, than that which I felt on arriving at India after a very wearisome voyage. The pleasure belonging to the mere recital of all the precious things produced by this rich country may indicate the great satisfaction I enjoy at this moment, when I am on the point of seeing them and forming an opinion of them for myself."

Damaun, the first town in India that he made the acquaintance of, did not fall beneath his expectations. When he landed, he found himself in a very beautiful town built in Italian style and divided by large parallel streets. The houses were tiled and each was surrounded by its own garden planted with fruit trees. The windows, instead of glass, were fitted with oyster shells so beautifully prepared that they were transparent. Gemelli was very much impressed with the grandeur of the Portuguese in Damaun, whether he looked to their tables, their garments, or the number of slaves who carried them about—even the friars—in richly ornamented palanquins. For amusement they indulged in hunting boars, wolves, foxes, hares, and tigers. About tigers and boars Gemelli was told at Damaun a strange piece of natural history which we may believe or not, according to the amount of our credulity. "As the tigers," we read, "are always going on the tracks of the boars, these latter, taught by nature to defend themselves, roll in the mud and then dry themselves in the sun until it has made them a very hard crust. In this way, instead of becoming the prey of their enemies, it often happens that they tear them with their sharp pointed tusks, having the whole time to kill them that the tigers are engaged in digging their claws into this mud to tear it." Gemelli was rather particular about his food, and found nothing very good to eat in Damaun, except the bread and the fruits. The beef and pork were bad, and sheep and goats were seldom killed. The necessity of strict abstemiousness was generally recognised. Any intemperance was sure to be punished by terrible attacks of disease, incurable, or that could only be cured by such violent burning of the body that those who recovered bore the scars of the iron upon them till their dying day. The dread of these diseases, and, still more, of the remedies, ought to have been a sufficient deterrent from excessive indulgence in the pleasures of the table.

From Damaun Gemelli visited Surat, at that time the principal port in India, "all nations in the world trading thither, no ship sailing the Indian ocean but what puts in there to buy, sell, or load." All its wealth of spices, cottons, silk, gold-stuffs, muslins, agates, &c., was defended only by a weak wall, and the streets were narrow and the houses were made of mud. Gemelli only stayed a few days there, and does not give a detailed description of the city. The next town he visited was Bassein, still in its glory as a great Indo-European city, although destined to be wrested from the Portuguese forty-three years later, after having been in their possession for more than two centuries. What Gemelli admired most at Bassein was the Cassabo, a great pleasure-ground fifteen miles long, full of delightful gardens planted with all kinds of Indian fruit trees and kept green and fruitful by continual watering: "so that the gentry, allured by the cool and delightful walks, all have their pleasure-houses at Cassabo, to go thither in the hottest weather to take the air and get away from the contagious and pestilential disease called Carazzo that infects all the cities of the northern coast." Our traveller attended a wedding of some people of quality at Bassein, and, wondering that the bridegroom gave the bride his left hand, was told that such was the Portuguese custom, the idea being to leave the bridegroom's right hand free to defend his bride. Gemelli had himself a tempting offer of marriage at Bassein. He was a Doctor of Civil Law, and there were no Portuguese Doctors of Civil Law in India. So, as an inducement to keep him in the country, he was offered as wife a lady with a portion of 20,000 pieces of eight (Rs. 44,000) and was promised legal work that would bring him in 600 pieces of eight (Rs. 1,320) a year. Having no inclination to live in those hot climates, he answered that, though offered 100,000 pieces of eight, he would never be induced to quit Europe for ever. Whether the lady was of prepossessing appearance or not is a point upon which our curiosity is not satisfied.

From Bassein Gemelli made an expedition to the Kennery caves. As neither Tavernier nor any other European traveller had described them before him, he gives a long and elaborate account of their architectural features. We must not expect to get from him valuable historical information about their origin. He lived in an age not famous for minute historical investigation: so, hearing that the construction of the caves was ascribed to Alexander the Great, he accepts the statement with simple faith on account of the "extraordinary and incomparable workmanship which certainly could be undertaken by none but Alexander." The Greek conqueror seems to have been found as useful in India as the Devil in England when an author had to be found for great works of unknown origin. Thus the cutting of a way through the rock for the Tanna creek was also attributed to him. No doubt the two conjectures supported each other and were regarded as conclusive evidence of Alexander's presence as far south as Bassein: so, Gemelli was quite satisfied and did not trouble his head to question the received belief about the construction of the caves, but devoted all his energies to giving a full description of them, which need not be here reproduced, as any one can visit them from Bombay with very little exertion. Only it is to be hoped that few who visit the caves may have their inner man as ill fortified for the expedition as Gemelli's was. Landing hot and dry on the island of Salsette, he was offered by Father Edward, to whose hospitality he had been recommended, nothing more sustaining than a glass of water and two preserved citron peels which were so covered with ants that he could only eat one. On the following day, when he was starting early for the caves, the same Father Edward told him the bread was not baked yet, and that he could dine in a village half way. When he got to the village indicated, he found nothing to eat there but a little half-boiled rice and water, so he went on his way fasting. That he was able on an empty stomach to make such a thorough investigation of the caves as he did reflects great credit on his energy and perseverance. It is sad to relate that, when he returned to Father Edward's roof after his labours, he fared little better and "went to bed, quite spent with hunger and weariness, wishing for the next day that he might fly from that wretched place." Perhaps, if Gemelli had been more hospitably treated in Salsette, he might have ventured on to Bombay and told us how it looked in 1695. Unfortunately he did not choose to do so, but went straight back to his friends at Bassein.

Gemelli next visited Goa, the metropolis of Portuguese India. Here he saw most plainly the evidence of the decline of Portuguese power in India, which he attributed chiefly to the hostility of the Dutch and to the fact that the conquest of Brazil diverted the greater portion of Portuguese energy to the New World. The effect of these causes was visible in the decline of Goa from its former greatness, manifested by the compass of its walls, which extended full four leagues, with good bastions and redoubts, a world too wide for the city of some 20,000 inhabitants that Gemelli visited in 1695. He found its trade declining and its wealth and grandeur impaired "to such a degree that it was reduced to a miserable condition." The commencement of the decline of Goa was supposed to have been indicated seventy-four years before Gemelli's arrival by a crucifix on a hill in Goa which "was found with its back miraculously turned towards Goa, which city from that time has very much declined." There was another miraculous crucifix in the church of St. Monica's Augustinian nuns, one of whom had died in the monastery "with the reputation of sanctity, she having the signs of our Saviour's wounds found upon her, and on her head as it were the goring of thorns, whereof the archbishop took authentic information." But of course the greatest object of religious veneration at Goa was the body of St. Francis Xavier at the church of Bon-Jesu. Gemelli, as a great favour, was allowed to see it, although for nine years past the Jesuits had allowed it to be seen only by the Viceroy and some other persons of quality. It was in a crystal coffin, within another of silver, on a pedestal of stone; but they expected a noble tomb of porphyry stone from Florence, ordered to be made by the Great Duke. Gemelli tells us that "since, with the Pope's leave, the saint's arm was cut off, the rest of the body has decayed, as if he had resented it." It was on account of this supposed resentment that the Jesuits were unwilling to show the body to everybody who wanted to see it.

Of the European nations in India, Gemelli evidently much preferred the Portuguese to the Dutch and English, which preference is natural enough, as he was a zealous Roman Catholic. He specially commends Portuguese politeness. "Courteous," he remarks "is the Portuguese nation," and elsewhere he speaks of "the Portuguese civility, which in all places I found they practised more towards me than towards their own countrymen." One good story he tells that shows how the Portuguese occasionally abused their knowledge of the ceremonial law of etiquette, and how an Indian prince outwitted them. The son of an Indian king about to visit a Portuguese Governor got an inkling that an attempt would be made to sit upon him by giving him no chair to sit upon: so he gave instructions to two slaves of such a kind that he both avoided the affront and effectually turned the tables on the Portuguese magnate. "Being come into the Governor's room and seeing no chair brought him, he caused his two slaves to squat down and sat upon them. The Portuguese admired his ingenuity and presently ordered chairs to be brought. After the visit the two slaves stayed in the Governor's house, and their master being told of it by the Governor's servants, that he might call them away, he answered he did not use to carry away the chairs he sat on." The Indian prince's ingenuity in converting his slaves into chairs rivals that of the Highland chief who won a bet over an English lord by turning his tall retainers into candlesticks.

MONTE CASTRA.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, JULY 12.

THE Cooper Institute, for the use of the crews of the British men-of-war visiting Zanzibar, was opened by H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar on the 8th inst. in the presence of a gay assemblage of both Europeans and natives. Lieut. Cooper, after whom the Institute is named, was killed while capturing a slave dhow some time ago. A fine was imposed on the inhabitants of the island of Pemba as compensation and the money sent to Lieut. Cooper's friends, who returned it to the Admiralty with the request that an Institute of some kind should be erected with the money for the use of crews of H. M.'s ships at Zanzibar. The materials were all sent out from England, and Capt. W. H. Henderson, of H. M. S. Conquest, kindly undertook to erect it with his own men.

All being ready, His Highness the Sultan consented to open the Institute. On the 8th July, at 9 a.m., as he drove on to the ground in a barouche drawn by six magnificent greys, he was received by Admiral Nicholson, Naval Officer, Mr. C. Smith, Acting Consul-General, and other officials. A salute was fired from three field pieces landed from the ships in port and manned by blue-jackets. Next followed a march-past of companies of blue jackets, marines from the Raleigh (flag ship), Conquest, Racoon and Pigeon, which manœuvre was so excellently carried out that it made one feel proud of one's country. After this was over, the Sultan proceeded to the verandah of the building, where Admiral Nicholson presented to him Captain Henderson and the officers and men of the Conquest who had carried out the work, viz., Mr. D. H. Pallett, engineer, Mr. John Moynahan, carpenter, and his leading hands. Then Admiral Nicholson, in a very able speech, thanked His Highness the Sultan, in the name of the British Navy, for his liberality in giving the piece of ground on which the Institute stands, and, after calling for three cheers for the Sultan, presented him with a silver key, asking him to open the main door and declare the Institute open. This he did, and after coffee, sweetmeats, &c., had been partaken of and the place inspected, the Sultan took his leave, a salute being fired as he left the ground. This unfortunately frightened his horses, which bolted, and His Highness, becoming alarmed, jumped from the carriage, breaking his leg just above the ankle and his collar-bone. He was at once picked up and conveyed to the palace, where Dr. Charlesworth (Consular Doctor) and Dr. do Souza were quickly in attendance, but their services were declined, His Highness preferring to be attended by his own people. It was a sad ending to a most successful affair. The day was bright and fine, though cool and pleasant, and the scene was at once animated and brilliant. The cool white uniforms of the sailors and marines were well set off by the background of dark green mango and other trees, varied by the bright colours of the costumes of the Arabs and Zanzibaris, who flocked in in vast numbers to witness the *tamasha*, to say nothing of the picturesque appearance of the Sultan's body-guard of irregular horse, who are mostly Bedouin Arabs dressed in their own wild tribal costumes.

One of the greatest movements of the day was when the word was given "Fall out for drinks." In a moment every man was flying for the door, each one trying to be first, and in less time than it takes to write it the large hall was full to overflowing; and the inauguration of the Cooper Institute was fully completed.

A short description of it may very well come in here. It stands in a large enclosure, where cricket and other out-door games can be indulged in. It is of the bungalow-pattern, iron-framed, filled in with wood and corrugated-iron, and having a broad verandah in front. Inside it consists of one large hall, in which is a regular English bar at one end, also a first-class billiard table and bagatelle table, with side-tables for chess, dominoes, &c., and a separate room at one end for petty officers. Outside is another small building fitted up as a lavatory and bathroom with a constant supply of water laid on. The sea comes up almost to the door and a small pier is contemplated, so that the men can land close to the building without going through the town, which abounds in low grog-shops and other temptations which Jack is prone to fall into, and it is now to be hoped that he will be drawn away from these by the Cooper Institute.

NOTES FROM JUBBULPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPUR, JULY 22.

PREVIOUS to retirement from the service, Colonel van Someren (Madras G. L. I.), Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, C.P., has availed himself of special leave. The gallant colonel, who is also well known in Berar, entered the army in September 1859, and in 1864 joined the Forest Department. During his tenure of office he won the good-will of all. Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, Conservator of the S. C., will be in charge of the N. C. till a successor has been nominated from Dehra Doon. Captain C. W. Losack, Deputy Conservator, N. C., has already retired. The Commissioner of Coorg having applied for a Deputy Conservator, Mr. G. H. Foster (Nimar) has been placed at his disposal. The C. P. Forests are extensive, for which there are 2 Conservators, 10 Deputies, 9 Assistants, and 8 Sub-Assistants, besides 27 Forest Rangers.

The Chief Commissioner, C.P., has called for opinions from the heads of the Civil Department at this station anent the recent burial scandal. The late Mr. Thompson was the head of the P. W. Department in this district, and yet a coffin could not be provided for his mortal remains by his own department, but a "bazaar carpenter" was asked to carry out the work! The Government of India order is plain on the subject. Either the military or the civil branch, P. W. D., are authorized to prepare a coffin at cost price in the absence of undertakers. If the P. W. D. at this station is incapable of making a coffin according to the P. W. D. code, let the clause be repealed, and entrust the School of Industry to carry out this indispensable work. I learn that the Chief Commissioner, C. P., has called for a full report of this unfortunate case.

Writing about the School of Industry at this station reminds me that the recent improvements in the new and old buildings are most creditable to Colonel Hallett, the Superintendent. The laws of hygiene and sanitation have been fully studied in constructing the additions. Although the Superintendent is Cantonment Magistrate and Superintendent of the Central Jail, he is ubiquitous. Through his interference the roads in the cantonment have all been named. The municipality is earning a name. Although sanction had been obtained to put up name-boards, at a cost of about Rs. 250, in 1888 yet, for want of funds, the civil station roads are still nameless. There are no funds available either for a water supply or lamp-posts in the civil station. Unless a reform be made before the close of the current official year, the municipality will, I expect, come under the severe displeasure of the Commissioner. A sum of about Rs. 8,500 has been sanctioned for a "drainage survey scheme." The work is being carried out by Mr. E. Lugard, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D. The survey and estimates are to be completed by November next.

During last week the rain was incessant, so much so that the agriculturists were crying out "Too much rain"! From 5th June to the 20th inst. there was a total fall of 22·85 inches, a little over the average for the past ten years. There has been no rain for the past two days. The sun peeps out occasionally through a cloudy sky. A good rabi crop is anticipated, if the wingless locusts allow the young plants to germinate. Cattle disease is reported from a few taluqs. Hospital assistants are already appointed veterinary inspectors in the Nagpore and Raipur districts. The other sixteen districts should also be looked to this weather.

It is doubtful now whether the G. I. P. R. Volunteer camp of exercise will be held next month or not at Khandwa. August has always been very rainy.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.		Fort. In. cts.		Esplanade. In. cts.		Colaba. In. cts.	
Previously registered	50	23	38	45	39	78	33	90
Friday, July 24	2	13	2	10	2	0	1	60
Total	52	36	40	55	41	78	35	50
Total fall to 24th July, 1890	51	20	53	98	57	80	41	43
Total fall to 24th July, 1889	54	30	60	27	60	24	50	62

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 23.	
10 p.m.	77·8
FRIDAY, JULY 24.	
6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	78·4
2 p.m.	79·4
4 p.m.	80·4

IT is all settled ("Miles" writes to the *St. James' Gazette*), and gambling has been put down in the army. The other day the commanding officer of the Barnet detachment of the 3rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteers posted a notice in the drill-hall to prohibit the playing of any game of cards for money-stakes! It only remains for the Guards and Cavalry regiments to take note of the lead (we hope the metaphor is not immoral) of the Barnet detachment of the 3rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, and the "common army" will soon follow suit (once again we have unconsciously dropped into the slang of the card-table). Let us commend to civilians the noble examples of our military heroes.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS ON SMOKELESS POWDERS.

ON Tuesday afternoon a lecture was delivered at Simla by Major Scott, Superintendent, Ishapore Gunpowder Factory, on Smokeless Powders. The Commander-in-Chief presided, and in introducing the lecturer said:—"I believe that the attention of military men could not possibly be directed to a subject of greater importance than the impending adoption of smokeless powder by the armies of the European powers. The changes from muzzle-loader to breech-loader, and breech-loader to magazine rifle, were changes of degree; the increased range and greater penetration of modern projectiles are also changes of degree; but smokeless powder is a startling innovation, which will certainly do much to revolutionise tactics, and may even alter the very character of war. Every branch of the service will be more or less affected by the introduction of this new explosive, and it would be impossible, within the limits of these few introductory words, even to indicate the extent of the change which smokeless powder must produce. I will, therefore, confine myself to pointing out what seems to me to be established by the results of the Continental manœuvres of 1890. First, that individual marksmanship has assumed an importance unprecedented since the days of the long bow; 2nd, that fire discipline and control have also increased considerably in importance, and will be more easily maintained than hitherto; 3rd, that on the whole the advantages to be derived from the use of the explosive would appear to be on the side of defence. The manœuvres which are to be carried out on the Continent this year, as well as the experiments which I hope we shall be able to make in India, will no doubt help us to come to more or less satisfactory conclusions on other points than the three I have just mentioned; but war alone can give us any real idea of the influence which smokeless powder will have in battle. My belief is that remarkable surprises are in store for us. It seems probable that ambuscades will play a more important part in civilised warfare than has been the case since the introduction of gunpowder, and that instances of the defeat of large bodies of troops by forces comparatively insignificant will become more frequent. Especially is this likely to be the case with the side which has been the most carefully trained, and which has had the opportunity of gaining a knowledge of the country in which operations may be carried on, and knows how to take advantage of that knowledge. It is also worthy of note that where concealment may be of such paramount importance, we in India possess in our khaki a uniform which can scarcely be improved upon for fighting purposes. Considering, then, the uncertainty of the future, and the possibility that no great length of time may be allowed to us in which to learn our lesson, I think you will agree with me that it is prudent to do all we can to make ourselves thoroughly acquainted with this new invention, and that the sooner we begin to make extensive trials of it in peace time the better it will be for us when war breaks out. Gentlemen, from the slight sketch of the possibilities of smokeless powder, you will understand the particular pleasure with which I introduce an officer so specially qualified as Major Scott, to lecture upon a subject which is at present causing such intense interest to the scientific and military worlds." (Loud applause.)

THE SEASON IN NELLORE.

THE prospects in the Nellore District, according to the *Madras Mail*, are brightening, and hopes are entertained of all apprehension of distress being soon removed as the monsoon is reported to have fairly set in on the 5th instant, with heavy rainfall in Polur and light elsewhere, which has induced ryots to commence dry sowings with the exception of paddy. The rainfall in the week ending the 4th instant, in almost all the affected portions of the District, averaged about half an inch, while the coast tracts received three-quarters of an inch. The rainfall registered during April was ·93 inch; May and June has been greatly below the average, 3·10 inches. In many villages of the Venkatagiri Zemindary, comprising the Venkatagiri and Polur divisions, the rainfall was very fair, varying from one to three inches, which has enabled the ryots to plough large extents of land which will be cultivated at the next fall of rain. In Rapur, Atmakur and Gudur the rains were slight but in the last named taluq what rain there was fell, fortunately, in the parts where it was most required. The recent report on the condition of this taluq by the correspondent of the *Hindu* is rather over-drawn. The Divisional Officer reports that although the rains in June, varying from ·2 to ·8 inch, was not sufficient to bring in a standing supply to the tanks, a sufficiency has been received round Gudur town and to the north thereof. Owing to the scarcity of drinking water works have been instituted where the water in wells was lowest. The public health is stated to be generally good in this taluq. Cholera broke out in five villages, being probably imported from Renigunta, and of 67 attacks 27 proved fatal. The disease has since abated. In 18 villages of the Nellore taluq the rainfall in June ranged from 1 inch to 2 inches. The Penner river was in freshes from the 23rd June, and the water which stood at 4½ feet against the anicut on that day rose to 8 feet on the evening of the 26th; but unfortunately the greater portion of the water was allowed to run into the sea as the anicut channels were not opened until 2 p.m. of the 26th, owing to certain repairs not having been completed by the Public Works Department. These repairs are usually completed by the end of May, and it is much to be regretted that owing to the delay much water has been wasted in a season like the present, when every endeavour should be made to conserve water. There have been cases of cholera in isolated places throughout the District, but we are glad to learn that the epidemic is abating. Medical aid has been sent to every village where the disease was reported to have broken out, and sanitary precautions taken to check its spread. The prospects, on the whole, are becoming hopeful, especially in the Venkatagiri Zemindary, the Rajah having, with laudable promptitude, opened out several irrigation works in the worst villages of his Zemindary. He is also distributing food to the poorest classes of people. The Rajah's brother has also emulated him by importing large stocks of grain and retailing them to the poor at cost price.

IMPROVED POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

IN the interests of those who require speedy replies to letters posted in Poona for Bombay and *vice versa*, during the current Poona season, it is notified that an arrangement has been made, in addition to the ordinary despatches, to send special mail-bags by the 11 a.m. (Madras time) trains from Poona to Bombay and from Bombay to Poona, respectively, with effect from the 25th instant.

By making use of these trains in combination with the night mail trains, a person may expect to receive a reply on the day after posting an urgent letter. A letter despatched from Poona by the 11 a.m. train will, if the train is punctual, be received in Bombay on the evening of the same day. A reply can be sent by the night mail train, and will be delivered in Poona early on the following morning; and again a reply to this reply can be sent by the 11 a.m. train. Similarly a letter despatched from Bombay by the 11 a.m. train can be delivered in Poona on the evening of the same day. A reply can be sent by the night mail train, and will be delivered in Bombay by the first morning delivery; and again it is possible, *in the Fort*, to post a reply to this reply in time for the 11 a.m. train to Poona.

Additional ordinary deliveries of letters sent by these 11 a.m. trains cannot be arranged, and special arrangements are therefore necessary. The letters received in Poona will be delivered at the window of the Poona General Post Office at 6 p.m., Madras time, *if called for*; letters not called for being issued next morning. The letters received in Bombay will, in the Fort and at the Colaba and Wellington Pier Sub-offices, be delivered at the fifth delivery at 6 p.m., Bombay time; and letters for other sub-offices, being too late for that delivery, will be delivered up to 6-30 p.m., Bombay time, at the window of the General Post Office, *if called for*; letters not called for being issued next morning.

The latest hours for posting letters intended for these despatches will, in Poona, be 10-30 a.m., Madras time, at the General Post Office, and 9-45 a.m., Madras time, at the Shukurwar Peth and Sholapur Bazar Sub-offices. In Bombay the latest hours for the various offices will be as follows:—

	Bombay Time.
Bombay General Post Office	10-0 A. M.
Byculla	8-40 „
Byculla Railway Station	8-0 „
Colaba	9-20 „
Esplanade	9-40 „
Girgaum	9-5 „
Grant Road Railway Station	8-0 „
Jacob Circle	8-15 „
Malabar Hill	8-20 „
Mandvi	9-10 „
Market	9-15 „
Mazagon	8-50 „
Mumbadavi	8-55 „
Parel	8-15 „
Prince's Dock	8-55 „
Tardeo	8-50 „
Umarkhari	9-0 „
Wellington Pier	9-35 „

These arrangements only apply to paid unregistered articles. The despatches will not be made on Sundays or Post Office holidays.

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

THE Bombay Gymkhana will, if the weather prove favourable, open their season in earnest to-day with a match against the Hindus. As the Bombay Gymkhana is weaker than it has been for some years, and as the Hindus are rather stronger, a more equal game should be witnessed than has hitherto been the case in this annual fixture. The following gentlemen will represent the Hindu C. C. in their match against the Bombay Gymkhana to-day:—Messrs. D. V. Mehta (capt.), G. N. Bhandare, G. R. Kirtikar, R. A. Vayar, kar, K. S. Patkar, D. M. Chonkar, N. V. Gosavi, V. S. Chamare, B. J. Joshi, S. D. Motiwalla, and H. R. Bunda; and umpire, Mr. D. B. Tapia.

A CRICKET match will be played to-morrow (Sunday) between the City of Bombay and Parsee Cricket Clubs. The teams will be captained by Messrs. P. D. Kanga and D. B. Tapia. Play will commence at 9 a.m. sharp.

THE Municipal Cricket Club will play the return match with H. M.'s Customs Cricket Club to-day on the Crescent opposite the Municipal Offices. Play will commence at 2 p.m.

THERE will be a cricket match between the Y. M. C. A. C. Club and the Marine Battalion C. C., and another between the Y. M. C. A. 2nd XI and the Accountant-General's Office C. Club, the former to be played on the Marine Lines ground, and the latter on the Cooperage.

DR. KELMEIER, a tourist from Berlin, who attempted to ascend Mount Pilatus from Alpnach, has not reappeared, and up to the present, efforts to find him have remained unsuccessful.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT AND THE "PROPHET" HARRIS.

IN *Macmillan* for this month Mr. Louis Jennings, M.P., has an article which adds, from personal knowledge, some remarkable details to the recently published Life of Laurence Oliphant:—

Brilliant, versatile, and accomplished we all knew Oliphant to be, and yet there was some deep defect in his composition which prevented him from reaching the distinction to which his natural abilities, had they been accompanied with steadfastness of purpose, would undoubtedly have carried him. Whatever he undertook to do he did well, but when he had done it, he had a tendency to fly off from that particular field of effort and to take up something new. He was the very man, one might have supposed, to succeed in the diplomatic service; but somehow or other he allowed all his chances to slip through his fingers. He had not the requisite concentration of mind or sustained industry to bring him to the front at the bar, to which he once thought of devoting himself, and even the pursuit of literature he followed in an uncertain, irregular, spasmodic fashion. He could not put himself into the traces and go on dragging the same load up the hill day after day. Before one could say that Oliphant had settled down at last, he was off to the uttermost parts of the earth, and, as a rule, no one knew in which direction he had gone. Months or years afterwards he would re-appear in his old haunts, not changed in any respect, dealing with the subjects of the day as one might who had been doing nothing else but studying them, and greeting his friends as if he had only been away for a short walk in the park. If he wanted money, he would go to work for one of the papers or magazines, and get as much as he needed. But the desultory turn of his mind never forsook him. The moment he felt conscious of any degree of restraint, he vanished. He would work in his own way and at what he happened to like, or not at all.

In the year 1867 I received a letter from Mr. Delane, the great editor of *The Times*, which journal I then had the honour of representing in the United States, asking me if I could ascertain the whereabouts of Laurence Oliphant, who had once more mysteriously disappeared from the view of all his friends. I had known Oliphant two years previously, and was acquainted with some of his peculiarities, and it at once occurred to me that if he desired to remain undiscovered he would not thank me for leading an exploring party in search of him. But being further urged, I think in the name of his mother, who had become exceedingly anxious about him, I made some cautious inquiries, and gradually felt my way nearer and nearer to him, first through a friend who had a delightful house on the Hudson River, where Oliphant had been taken care of during an attack of some illness. Then I heard that he had become a "Shaker." Oliphant would have come to no harm if he had gone to these worthy people, but I soon ascertained that he was in another part of the State, and in reply to a letter he came to New York to see me. I soon found that he had already fallen into the hands of Harris, whose influence over his subsequent life produced events more startling and incredible than Mrs. Oliphant would venture to reproduce in the pages of a novel.

The truth is that Oliphant had a predisposition to succumb to the influence of a man like Thomas Harris. The old religious paths which have led myriads to a haven of safety were not sufficient for him. He saw that Christianity, as judged by the lives of many who professed it, was a failure. It was, in fact, no longer the religion taught by Christ. Those who undertook to expound it and to spread it abroad were no better than false prophets. "The devil's stronghold," as he wrote to a friend, "is now as it was when Christ came, not among the publicans and harlots, but among the sects." No man was more of the world when in it, no man seemed better fitted to enjoy it. He entered into all its moods, and understood all its caprices. Wherever he went he was sure to be received with delight. He had a manner which never failed to charm, his conversation was delightfully fresh and varied, his originality and wit seemed to be inexhaustible. One would have supposed that weariness of spirit was to him a thing unknown. In reality, it was seldom absent from him for long together. A voice was always crying in his ears, "Live the life."

The account of Harris given by Oliphant to his wife shows the true light in which the "prophet" was regarded. "I have sometimes," he wrote in one of his letters, "been conscious that the most successful things I have done have been owing to the strength I derived from an internal *rapport* with Mr. Harris who was fighting down influences opposing me at the time." "We have each of us," he continued, "to feel more knit into his organism than into each other. His functions are pivotal, and we, in a sense, meet in him, for our breath is in [illegible]

In the [illegible] into the common light of the day, brimming over with new projects of all kinds, knowing everything about politics, society, literature, and the events which had taken place since he had last been seen upon the stage. He was always in demand at the *Times* office, and after some three years of seclusion at Brocton he consented to act as correspondent of that journal during the Franco-German War. But he suddenly returned to New York about the time of the Commune; and told me the story mentioned by Mrs. Oliphant, that he had been summoned back by Harris. A bullet had passed over, or close by, his head, and he at once recognised Harris's signal. He related the circumstance with a smile on his face, but he evidently believed in the message. Again he represented *The Times* in Paris in 1871, and he also wrote a good deal for *Blackwood's Magazine*, where his contributions had for years been welcome. He was usually a long time in finding a subject for his pen, though when he had once decided upon it, writing an article or a sketch was a pleasure rather than a labour. But he had to choose his own subjects. He never could work out a suggestion from others. In 1872 he married one of the most charming women that this generation has seen, and in the following year they went to live at Brocton. But Oliphant from time to time reappeared in London, and as years went on it became obvious that his theories with regard to the spiritual life of man were increasing in strength. I have not the heart to trace the events which led to the final rupture with Harris, and to the new enterprise which led Oliphant to take up his abode in Syria. One evening, in 1886, after his wife's death, we met at the Athenæum. He walked out with me, and we went along Pall Mall and by Piccadilly and Regent Street to the Athenæum again, and this round we repeated several times, Oliphant all the time telling me the most wonderful, bewildering, thrilling story of his daily and hourly relations with his wife since her removal from the world, and of his conversations with her, and of man's dual nature and the extraordinary complications to which it gave rise, that mortal ears ever listened to. I was obliged to turn from him occasionally, to look at the people passing by and listen to the roar of the traffic, to convince myself that I was walking the streets of London and was not wandering in a city of dreams.

Not the least remarkable part of the history is that, since the publication of Mrs. Oliphant's book, two or three of the followers of Harris have not hesitated to assert that the tragic close of the unfortunate connection with the Brocton community, was brought about by Laurence Oliphant's revolt against the head of the sect. According to these statements, Oliphant claimed the possession of "mediumistic power," and believed that he had received a message directing Harris and all his disciples or friends to repair at once to Palestine, otherwise "he and all his people would perish." In a word, he stirred up a mutiny against Harris, and soon afterwards his mother died—"the first victim," as the spokesman of Harris in this country significantly puts the matter. It has been stated that Harris distinctly threatened Oliphant and his wife with death if they did not return to their allegiance to him; and although this is denied, Mr. Harris's representative does not hesitate to express his belief that if they had obeyed the prophet, both might "at this day have been alive and well." The same gentleman states that he "knew perfectly well" Oliphant's death "was inevitable if he continued to follow on in the same way in which his wife met hers." By acting in a spirit of opposition to Harris, they "allied themselves with the occult influences that were seeking to destroy his whole work in God for humanity, and in this way they were actually bringing to the test of a life struggle the fact of whether Mr. Harris's work was of God or not. And here, consequently, was fulfilled the word spoken by that apostle who was called 'a rock,' that 'judgment must begin at the house of God.'" And it must be added that Oliphant himself appears to have entertained much the same belief. A lady, in whom he had much confidence, expressed to him, during his last illness, her fears that he had been struck down by the malign influence of Harris. Oliphant laughed and replied that he had "no doubt Harris's devils had been busy with him.' It is, of course, easy to say that all these people were mad; but those who knew Oliphant intimately have never been able to accept that explanation in his case. A man may doubtless be sane on all subjects but one; but who can decide whether or not the mysterious experiences which Oliphant used to relate were entirely imaginary? His biographer takes care to speak very cautiously on this dangerous topic. "It would be presumptuous," she says, "to pronounce judgment even upon these thaumaturgic movements. There are too many mysteries of the spirit unknown to permit us to come to light and arbitrary conclusions upon such a matter." To Oliphant, his contact with the life beyond that which we know here was the one great reality; in comparision with it, the men and women around him were merely shadows.

BERLIN society is discussing a scandal in which the chief figure is a spinster princess of the mature age of forty years, eldest daughter of a princely duke, whose lover was killed in the Franco-Prussian war, and who, it has just been discovered, has latterly been carrying on an intrigue with a forester in the duke's employ. The princess defiantly declares that she will marry nobody but her Karl, who, if not of noble blood, was a true gentleman, and quite good enough for her or any other woman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

O Economista of Lisbon states that out of the three names submitted to the King of Portugal, his Majesty has selected that of the Very Rev. H. Jurgens, S.J., superior regular of the Jesuit Mission in Bombay, for the vacant Archbishopric of Bombay. Father Jurgens attracted public attention when he delivered the funeral oration at the death of the late Archbishop Porter. He is at present at Kandy, Ceylon.

On Monday at Calcutta the case of dispute between the rival Sikh factions, over a temple in the suburbs, was dismissed by the Magistrate, owing to the successful raising of the question of non-jurisdiction. The pleaders on both sides prayed for an order restraining the opposite party using the temple till a civil suit, which is pending, is heard. The Magistrate promised to consider the matter, but this morning the Inspector of hte division represented that a riot was imminent, whereupon the Magistrate issued an order restraining both parties using the temple pending the result of the Civil case.

No fresh cholera cases are reported from the Benares jail and the lunatic asylum, the inmates of both of which continue in camp. Several cases, however, have occurred in the city and suburbs, and the railway station has been placed out of bounds for the troops.

At the Calcutta Sessions on Monday Mr. Justice Wilson deliverd judgment in the telegraph money order fraud case, in which Van Haaften pleaded guilty to two charges of cheating. His Lordship considered these cases were only part of a system which aggravated the offence. He therefore sentenced the prisoner to three years and six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The majority of the crew of the *Coningsby*, which was wrecked off Chedooba, on a reef on the 7th instant, were taken to Calcutta on Monday in the *Kristna*. The vessel sank in a couple of hours, the masts going by the board, and ere she was abandoned it was evident she was breaking up. The captain and officers remained at Akyab to attend the Court of inquiry.

The Indian Marine steamer *Guide* arrived at Calcutta on Tuesday with six of the crew of the French barque *Maxime David* which was bound for Calcutta, but ran ashore at False Point. The captain and three of the crew are reported to be drowned.

The emigrant ship *Sheila*, bound for Demerara, with coolies, which left Calcutta on Sunday, put back to Saugor, having lost some spars in a heavy gale. The B. I. steamer *Bancoora* is ashore on a reef off Port Philip, on the coast of Australia. No lives were lost. The agents here are without details.

There appears to be a basis of fact, writes a contemporary, for the Rangoon rumour about some of the other Sessions Judges having been sounded as to the Judicial Commissionership which was recently accepted by Mr. Fulton; though it is rather strange that the offer should have been declined. It is more easy to understand the vexation of Commissioners of Divisions in Burma, who no doubt, hoped that the precedent of Mr. Hodgkinson's elevation to a similar post at Mandalay would have been followed by the choice of another competent man from the local ranks. The feeling is in no way unnatural, but the Government of India must have been influenced by the consideration that for the Rangoon post special judicial ability is required. There is a large bar of English lawyers who practise in the Judicial Commissioner's Court: and the latter has often to sit with a barrister colleague, the Recorder of Rangoon. There are the large interests of a mercantile community, and a vigilant and rather sensitive public opinion. The law gives the Judicial Commissioner of Burma the powers of a High Court in his sole person, and in view of such extensive authority the Secretary of State has laid it down that the office qualifies a Civil servant for the High Court of his Presidency. One may well suppose then that an officer would think twice before letting the offer slip. He must either be unusually wanting in ambition, or else fully confident of his own qualifications for the High Court Bench with the training of a District Judge.

A lady writer in the *World* says:—We had a great excitement at Londonderry House, when the gas sunlight ignited the beams in the roof of the ball-room. Charred morsels were falling ominously, but people scarcely realising the situation continued to dance. The appearance of the fireman was startling, and [illegible] ardour of business this functionary, innocently enough, showed the Princess of Wales herself to one side. The fire was quickly extinguished, and a great mopping and cleaning up followed. Lady Londonderry set her guests the example of starting afresh, but the giddy throng was coy, and it was some time before confidence was re-established and dancing generally resumed.

The *Deccan Times* says:—Now that the Viceroy has abandoned his intention of coming to Hyderabad this year, Sir Asman Jah, we understand, will proceed to Calcutta in September next to confer with his Excellency on matters affecting the state.

Owing to the low level to which outward freights have fallen, the competition between English and Indian coal is once more turning in favour of the former. Many coal-laden steamers are said to be outward-bound to Colombo, and a contemporary fears that the prospect of the Indian fuel ultimately monopolising that important depot is less bright than it was twelve months ago.

The *Times of Ceylon* hears that Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt, who is now playing in Australia, has decided to pay Calcutta and Bombay a professional visit, and that she has announced that very probably she will play in Colombo when passing through.

As the building for the Madras Hygienic Laboratory is expected to be completed by November next, the Secretary of State has been indented upon for the necessary apparatus.

A correspondent, writing from Malta, says that the Boadicea, which had just arrived to pay off and recommission, is likely to be detained there till about the end of July or the middle of August, and that the duties of the flagship *pro tem.* will be carried on by the screw cruiser Marathon, now at Trincomalee. This delay is owing to the scarcity of men, but nearly all the officers for the Boadicea have been selected. The command of the Boadicea is given to Captain Charles Sedgfield Donnet, who was in command of the Thalia during the Egyptian war of 1882, for which he has the Egyptian medal and the Khedive's bronze star.

Bishop Wilkinson, who is residing at Eastbourne, has refused to take the pension (£1,000 a year), to which he is entitled on resigning the See of Truro. His Successor, Dr. Gott, who possesses a large fortune, will, therefore, receive the full stipend (£3,000 a year) from the date of his appointment.

According to a Paris correspondent in the recent competition of non-commissioned officers for admission to the Saumur school, 100 out of 500 candidates were disqualified for having copied during the examination, and thirty captains had to undergo a week's arrest for having neglected to keep a proper watch over them.

Thomas Bridgman, known professionally as Captain Cordona, has died at the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Plymouth. While putting five lions through the usual performance at Gunnislake, Cordona was unable to induce one animal to leave the corner in which it assumed a threatening attitude. Directly the trainer had turned his back, however, the lion, named Wallace, threw itself upon Cordona, bearing him to the ground; here he was severely mauled, until, strangely enough other lions rushed to his rescue, beating off the attacking beast. Cordona struggled to conclude his entertainment, but was compelled to retire.

So far as British farm live stock is concerned, says the *Times*, the revival of the demand for British breeds by foreigners—which was so noteworthy a feature of the Doncaster Show—is most cheering. Shire horses, hackneys, Shorthorns and sheep (Shropshires and Southdowns especially) were all in great demand, and high prices had to be paid to secure any of these breeds. Many of the foreign buyers are staying over for the Sandringham sale when it is expected there will be a very great demand for the Southdown sheep to be offered, as well as for the Shorthorns. The sheep are nearly all bred to Royal winners, and are an exceptionally choice lot.

Gungunhana's envoys were present at a review at Aldershot on the 2nd when some extensive operations and a march past took place. The whole of the troops of the division were engaged, and there were about 10,000 in the field. The weather was beautifully fine, and the brilliant display, the features of which were the charge of the Dragoons against the Hussars at the foot of Miles-hill, and advance of the Highlanders in bonnets and kilt on Hungry-hill, greatly delighted the South African visitors, and, at the same time, filled them with awe and admiration. Mr. Dennis Doyle was in attendance, and explained to them the different arms, among which the artillery cause them the greatest astonishment.

During some manœuvres by the 1st Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and the 14th Hussars on Wimbledon-common the horse of Colonel Thynne, C.B., Assistant-Adjutant-General, became restive, and reared in such a manner that the gallant officer slipped from the saddle and fell heavily. The fall caused a broken rib. Colonel Thynne was removed to his home, but it is hoped that he will be on duty again very shortly.

A lady in St. Petersburg has received the official permission, without which you may neither be born nor die in Russia, to open a commercial school for young ladies who have passed through the ordinary schools. During a two-years' course they will be taught the duties of the counting-house, commercial correspondence, three foreign languages, and a host of other things, including handwriting.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princesses Victoria and Maud, visited Aldershot on the 26th ultimo and made a farewell inspection of the 19th (Princess of Wales' Own) Hussars, who embark for India early in the ensuing trooping season. The Royal visitors were received by Lieutenant-General Sir Evelyn Wood, commanding the division, Major-General Sir Baker Russell, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, and other officers of the divisional staff. The Royal party proceeded at once to Laffan's Plain, where the regiment was formed up. The Prince, who wore the uniform of a Field-Marshal, rode on the ground, whilst the Princess and her daughters were in a carriage. Numbering 400 sabres, the regiment, which was drawn up in line of squadron, presented a magnificent appearance. After an inspection of the ranks had been made, the march-past took place. The regiment then formed into square, and the officers came to the front and were addressed by the Prince, who expressed the great pleasure it had given them to be present and to see the regiment in such a highly efficient state, which he was sure would be maintained at all times, no matter where they were.

Tanning elephants' hide is a new American industry. The method used is like that adopted with cows' hide, but tne bath is stronger, and the time of exposure about six months. When taken from the vat the leather is 1½in. thick, and is made into small articles, such as pocket-books, satchels, and card-cases. Floor-mats are also made of it, but their price is very high. A cigar-case costs from £5 to £20!

Since January 1 nearly a dozen American fire-insurance companies have closed their doors, declaring that they are unable to cope with English competition and cheap rates. Mr. Blagden, the president of the New York fire underwriters, has appointed a committee of 15, representing the American and foreign companies, to consider the advantage of establishing rates which will prevent the further retirements of American companies. Many people, however, who understand the question, declare that no satisfactory results can possibly emanate from the decision of this committee.

Colonel Ingersoll is not talked about as much as formerly, says the New York *Truth*. Nobody suspects him of getting old, but it is an indubitable fact that he does not occupy the position in the public eye to-day that he did three, or even two, years ago. Once in a while the Colonel arouses himself sufficiently to deliver a lecture on Shakespeare or strike a vigorous blow at the clergy, but these are only short and ephemeral outbursts, and the newspapers do not copy nor comment upon them. Nor do we hear much of late of his legal victories. He is not a man whose fame was built upon shadows, and no one yet has ever doubted the sturdy and brilliant qualifications of the Colonel as an orator and a lawyer. He occasionally appears in print with a letter endorsing some actor or actress, but that is all. Perhaps he has grown weary of newspaper notoriety, and has decided hereafter to move along out of range of the public eye. If so, it is a pity, for he was always a picturesque, if somewhat noisy, figure.

The death of Tamasese, just reported from Samoa, removes a troublesome factor from the public life of that unfortunate little country. There is more bother, it seems, over the occupancy of the throne, the people being anxious to have Mataafa, the hero of their recent successful war with the Germans, put on in place of King Malietoa. The German settlers are opposed to this, of course, for Mataafa loves them not, and there would in reality be no peace in the islands if he were placed at the head of affairs. Tamasese was the German nominee for the kingship when old Malietoa was expatriated to the Camaroons a few years ago, but he was too dangerous a character for the English and American settlers in the island to tolerate. Tamasese was a man of strong parts in his way, one of his strongest being that he could drink more German gin than any other man in Samoa without wanting to kill and eat anybody. This was a somewhat remarkable gift, as it is generally acknowledged that a glass of that leg-tangling beverage—as it is known in the Pacific—would make any ordinary man eat his mother.

Herr Padior, president of the Bohemian Agricultural Bank, which has been utterly wrecked by the embezzlements effected by the cashier, who is now on his way to New York, shot himself. The cashier's defalcations amount in the aggregate to 500,000 marks. The Archbishop of Prague is a loser to the extent of 100,000 marks. Herr Padior, who was the founder of the bank, could not outlive the breakdown of his credit.

Madame de Bonnemain, the lady who accompanied General Boulanger to England, is still lying dangerously ill in Brussels. A Paris medical man attached to a hospital there has gone to the Belgian capital in order to treat the patient for consumption according to a new method which has been already tried at the Hotel Dieu with considerable success. It consists in inoculating the person affected phthisically with gayacol, which is obtained from creosote. The substance is dissolved with iodoform in oil of olives or of sweet almonds sterilised previously like the *bouillon* used in the Pasteur Laboratory.

The Royal Commission on Westminster Abbey, presided over by the First Commissioner of Works, and including the Dean of Westminster, Sir F. Leighton, Sir H. Layard, Mr. Waterhouse, and Mr. Jennings, M.P., have now completed their inquiry and formulated their report. Having had under consideration the scheme propounded by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., the Commissioners are unanimously in favour of adding to the Abbey, which is now overcrowded with monuments and has room for only a few more interments. They agree with Mr. Shaw-Lefevre that the houses in Old Palace Yard should be removed; but there are differences of opinion on the Commission as to the exact site to be chosen for the proposed annexe. Some of the members are in favour of placing it on the site of the houses to be demolished, and other members —an equal number, it is said—are in favour of erecting the annexe on the site of the old refectory.

The *Daily Chronicle* says:—Professor Momerie has achieved the completion of the martyrdom which he apparently courted. Having persisted in his determination to repeat his lecture on "The Corruption of the Church," in defiance of the Council of King's College, that body reluctantly dismissed him from the Chair of Logic and Metaphysics, which he has held for a number of years, on the ground of indiscipline.

Tom Cannon, the American wrestler, who claims, notwithstanding the result of his recent encounter with Carl Abs, to hold the wrestling championship of the world, took part in an exciting contest at the principal music hall in Berlin last Saturday, June 27, in presence of some three thousand spectators. Two competitors responded to his challenge—a German named Otto Rhinow, and a Frenchman named Cristol. The men were to wrestle in what is known as the Græco-Roman style, which is a kind of "catch-if-you-can" contest, the victory resting with the combatant who places his antagonist on the broad of his back, both shoulders being flat upon the ground. His German competitor, Cannon, vanquished with comparative ease. The struggle was short and decisive, lasting only about five minutes, to the manifest chagrin of the German spectators. The French athlete gave a much better account of himself. He and Cannon were well matched in point of strength and stature, and the contest proved a most interesting one. Despite the great address and agility displayed by Cristol, he also was in the end defeated, the match lasting thirteen minutes.

Mr. Balfour was present on Monday evening, June 29, at the annual meeting of the depositors in the savings banks of the South-eastern and Metropolitan Railways in London, and said the experiment, which had now been tried by the South-eastern Railway for more than twenty years, was not only one of the most successful, but one of the most interesting, that had ever been made in promoting the great social virtue of thrift. He thought a savings bank of the kind was superior to a friendly society, because it was more elastic, and fitted itself more easily to the needs and necessities of the investors. When first the scheme came under his notice, he could not help thinking whether it might not be possible to establish similar schemes for the benefit of other classes in the community besides railway employés. He thought the difficulties were great, but something of the kind might be done, especially in the rural districts, where, at all events in certain parts, he knew as a fact that the working-class population did not to any very great extent avail themselves of the advantages of friendly societies. If such a scheme were started, he was convinced it would be of enormous benefit to many industries. He understood that in that fund no person was too young to become an investor. That was an important point, as it was when we were young that saving was easy. (Cheers.) Future needs were never uncertain. They were the most certain thing in life. Let the young, therefore, take it to heart that it was whilst they were young that saving was easy, and that it was whilst they were young saving was profitable.

The widest plank of timber on earth is at present being exhibited at Humboldt, California, U.S.A. It measures sixteen feet in width, and will be dispatched in due course to the coming World's Fair in Chicago, where it will be shown among the natural products of California.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND DR. DA GAMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As appears from the proceedings of the last meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee published in your issue of yesterday, Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, having refused to withdraw certain imputations made by him against me in a letter to the Standing Committee in respect of a certificate given by me to the widow of Mr. Anthony Baker, late Chief Inspector of the Drains in Bombay, I deem it proper to place all the facts of the case before the public. I am constrained to adopt this course because Mr. Acworth, I now find, seeks the legal shelter of his remarks being privileged, however unfounded they may be. That circumstance deprives me of the right, which I would otherwise possess, of going to a court of law to safeguard my reputation from the aspersions which Mr. Acworth had chosen to make without asking the slightest previous explanation from me. It is, therefore, only because I am obliged, in justice to myself, to ask you to allow me to lay the facts before the public.

The facts are these:—On the 22nd of March last I was called to treat Mr. Anthony Baker. On that day I treated the case as one of acute rheumatic fever, and on the 23rd he was slightly better. But on the 24th he grew much worse, and large patches of ecchymosis were observed on his back, arms and legs. This and the very serious condition in which I found him led to a consultation on that day with Dr. Manser. When Dr. Manser attended, I informed him that I had treated the case as one of acute rheumatic fever during the two previous days that the patient had been under my treatment. Dr. Manser examined him and then said that he suspected the case to be one of septic poisoning through constant exposure to sewer gas. Seeing that cases of septic poisoning do sometimes present symptoms similar to those of acute rheumatic fever, and that the patient had been Chief Inspector of the Municipal Drains, I concurred in Dr. Manser's suggestion and accepted his view, of which then and there I informed his family. The patient died on the same day. Some days after this his widow came to me and asked me to give her a certificate in accordance with the view which had been expressed at the time of Dr. Manser's consultation. I thought it right under the circumstances to give her one, adding therein a postscript: "Dr. Manser attended him also and was of the same opinion." If there was the slightest notion of passing off a dishonest account of Mr. Baker's illness, as suggested by Mr. Acworth, surely the name of Dr. Manser would not have been mentioned in the certificate—which circumstance alone enabled Mr. Acworth to write to Dr. Manser.

These are the simple facts of the matter, and I leave the public to judge how Mr. Acworth has treated a medical practitioner of 19 years' standing in the city, against whose honour and character no aspersion has ever been made, in making imputations of dishonesty against him and in seeking the shelter of legal protection against my appeal to him as a gentleman to withdraw the charges which he has made against me.—Yours, &c.,

July 24. J. Accacio da Gama.

THE "PUNCH" JUBILEE AND DOUGLAS JERROLD.

Curiously, apropos of the *Punch* jubilee—apparently more by accident than by design—the July number of *St. Nicholas* contains a sketch of the life of Douglas Jerrold, written by his grandson Walter. Mr. Walter Jerrold starts by avowing his object to be the presentation of a better and truer picture of his grandfather than the one commonly drawn, and he has succeeded in penning a bright little sketch.

EARLY DAYS—AS MIDDY.

Wishing, as he did, to join the navy, Douglas Jerrold had this desire partly realized while he was still very young. He was not quite eleven years of age when he became a "first-class volunteer" on board his Majesty's ship *Namur*. The *Namur* was the guard-ship at the Nore, and Jerrold soon realized that life on board was not quite what he had supposed. It is true, though, that the time (rather more than a year and a quarter) spent on board the *Namur* was not unpleasantly nor unprofitably passed. Captain Austen (a brother of Miss Jane Austen, the novelist) was a good, kindly man; the young midshipman was allowed to keep pigeons on board, and to spend many hours, in the captain's cabin, reading such books as could be found there, notably Buffon's "Natural History." A love of animals was all his life-long a strongly-marked characteristic. It was on board the *Namur*, too that Douglas Jerrold first met Clarkson Stanfield (who afterwards became famous as an artist), with whom he used to get up private theatricals and entertainments.

FROM COMPOSITOR'S CASE TO AUTHOR'S DESK.

After he left the navy it was not very long before Douglas Jerrold's energies were devoted to another occupation. At the close of the year his family left Sheerness and removed to London, reaching that city on the first day of January 1816. Douglas was then but thirteen years of age. Shortly after arriving in London he was apprenticed to a printer. On April 30, 1821, his farcical comedy, "More Frightened than Hurt," was successfully produced at Sadler's Wells. Shortly before it was acted Jerrold was transferred to the printing-office of the *Sunday Monitor*. As Franklin had done in similar circumstances, Jerrold wrote a short paper and dropped it in the editor's letter-box. It may be easily imagined how pleased he was the following morning when his own manuscript was given him to set up in type, and when he saw a line written on it by the editor asking for futher contributions from the anonymous writer. Ever hard at work in the early morning, and late at night continuing his studies, he was yet finding time to try his hand at occasional verses and sketches, and sending them in to the various minor magazines of the day. His sisters could recall the delight with which he would rush into the room with some fresh periodical in his hand, shouting: "It's in! it's in!" The *Monitor's* dramatic criticisms were entrusted to him, and, as similar work increased, he took the bold step of leaving the compositor's case and adopting writing as his profession. He was not yet twenty-one.

"LITTLE SHAKSPEARE IN A CAMLET CLOAK."

Following those early victories came engagements at the Coburg and Surrey Theatres as dramatist, and the production of "Black-eyed Susan" at the latter home of the drama in 1829. "Thomas a Becket," a higher form of play, also came out at the Surrey, and led a friend to say: "You'll be the Surrey Shakspeare." "The sorry Shakspeare, you mean," was Jerrold's modest reply. The "little Shakspeare in a camlet cloak," was a nickname of Jerrold's at this time. To this period also belongs his talk with Planche, Planche insisting that some of his charactors were original. "Don't you remember," he asked Jerrold, "my Baroness in 'Ask no Questions'?" "Yes, indeed," was the quick retort; "I don't think I ever saw a piece of yours without being struck by your barrenness."

A WHISTLING PERFORMANCE ENCORED.

William Godwin, the author of "Political Justice," became one of Douglas Jerrold's friends during the earlier part of his career. Of one visit to the Godwins, Jerrold often told afterward. He was a clever whistler, and was very fond of exercising the gift; "he whistled," as his younger daughter tells me, "like any blackbird or lark." One day, having called upon the Godwins, he was kept waiting in the drawing-room for a few minutes; regardless of "appearances," he began to whistle, "with variations enough to satisfy the most ambitious of thrushes. Suddenly good little Mrs. Godwin gently opened the door, paused—not seen by the performer—to catch the dying notes of the air, and then, coming up to her visitor, startled him with the request, made in all seriousness, 'You *couldn't* whistle that again, Mr. Jerrold, could you?'"

JERROLD'S CONNECTION WITH "PUNCH."

In 1841 a new field in which to display his genius was opened up to Jerrold, when on the 17th of July of that year Henry Mayhew (who married Jerrold's elder daughter) started *Punch* on its most successful career. The pages of that well-known periodical were destined to receive some of the most popular of Jerrold's writings and also some of his most mature and characteristic work. When the paper started my grandfather was in Boulogne, and, though he had been invited to contribute to the new venture, nothing was received from him in time for the first number; his earliest contribution appeared in the second number and thenceforward with hardly a week's intermission continued to contribute up to the time of his death in 1857. There is no space for me to linger over this period, so I can do no more than mention some of Jerrold's more famous contributions to *Punch*. First, there were the numberless fanciful, yet thoughtful, articles signed "Q.," which in no small degree contributed to gain for *Punch* that political power which he has so long wielded. Then came "Punch's Letters to his Son;" the delicate "Story of a Feather;" the remarkably popular "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures;" and numerous short sketches, tales, paragraphs, squibs and all the miscelanea of wit and wisdom, for which *Punch* at once gained a name.

A ROYAL ROMANCE.

Society in Bucharest (says the *Times'* correspondent) has been thrown into a great state of excitement by the rumoured bethrothal of the heir presumptive, Prince Ferdinand, of Hohenzollern, to Mlle. Vacaresco, one of the Queen's maids of honour. Mlle. Vacaresco is a much-admired young lady and a great favourite of the Queen's; but she is not of royal blood, and the Roumanians hold that in a country where party politics are very keen the future King should marry a Princess unconnected with the nation, and not a lady whose relatives have always stood in the forefront of party warfare. One of Mlle. Vacaresco's uncles is a well-known journalist; the other was recently Minister in Vienna. At first society could not credit the rumour of the betrothal; but the King spoke on the subject to General Lahovary, who at once declared that the proposed marriage was impossible. Upon the King's remarking that he thought Prince Ferdinand had set his mind on the match, the General exclaimed, "Well, Sire, the Prince can marry as he wishes, but if he does he will never reign." A similar declaration was afterwards made to his Majesty by M. Lascar Catargi, and since then General Mano and M. Carp, ex-Ministers, who are both devoted to the King, have been heard to say that the proposed marriage would be fatal to the dynasty. This is the view taken in all political circles, though it is not denied that among the masses the marriage of the heir presumptive with a born Roumanian might be popular.

A Cabinet Council has been held at Bucharest, at which the Ministers were unanimously of opinion that, for State reasons, the match should be discountenanced. Prince Ferdinand left Bucharest on Wednesday for Sigmaringen, his native place in Germany, and will probably remain abroad for some time to come. M. Joan Vacaresco is, it is said, on his way to Bucharest to fetch away his daughter, who is no longer to be allowed to remain at the Court.

THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

[*Concluded from Saturday's Bombay Gazette.*]

And here we are reminded of the Confraternities, Societies, and Religious Orders, which have arisen by the Church's authority and the piety of the Christian people. The annals of every nation down to our own times testify to what they have done for the human race. It is indisputable, on grounds of reason alone, that such associations, being perfectly blameless in their objects, have the sanction of the law of nature. On their religious side, they rightly claim to be responsible to the Church alone. The administrators of the State, therefore, have no rights over them, nor can they claim any share in their management; on the contrary, it is the State's duty to respect and cherish them, and, if necessary, to defend them from attack. It is notorious that a very different course has been followed, more especially in our own times. In many places the State has laid violent hands on these Communities, and committed manifold injustice against them; it has placed them under the civil law, taken away their rights as corporate bodies, and robbed them of their property. In such property the Church had her rights, each member of the body had his or her rights, and there were also the rights of those who had founded or endowed them for a definite purpose, and of those for whose benefit and assistance they existed. Wherefore we cannot refrain from complaining of such spoiliation as unjust and fraught with evil results; and with the more reason because, at the very time when the law proclaims that association is free to all, we see that Catholic societies, however peaceable and useful, are hindered in every way, whilst the utmost freedom is given to men whose objects are at once hurtful to Religion and dangerous to the State.

Associations of every kind, and especially those of working men are now far more common than formerly. In regard to many of these there is no need at present to inquire whence they spring, what are their objects, or what means they use. But there is a good deal of evidence which goes to prove that many of these societies are in the hands of invisible leaders, and are managed on principles far from compatible with Christianity and the public well-being, and that they do their best to get into their hands the whole field of labour and to force workmen either to join them or to starve. Under the circumstances Christian workmen must do one of two things either join associations in which their religion will be exposed to peril, or form associations among themselves—unite their forces and courageously shake off the yoke of an unjust and intolerable oppression. No one who does not wish to expose man's chief good to extreme danger, will hesitate to say that the second alternative must by all means be adopted.

Those Catholics are worthy of all praise—and there are not a few—who, understanding what the times require, have, by various enterprises and experiments, endeavoured to better the condition of the working people without any sacrifice of principle. They have taken up the cause of the working man, and have striven to make both families and individuals better off; to infuse the spirit of justice into the mutual relations of employer and employed; to keep before the eyes of both classes the precepts of duty and the laws of the Gospel—that Gospel which, by inculcating self-restraint, keeps men within the bounds of moderation, and tends to establish harmony among the divergent interests and various classes which compose the State. It is with such ends in view that we see men of eminence meeting together for discussion, for the promotion of united action, and for practical work. Others, again, strive to unite working people of various kinds into associations, help them with their advice and their means, and enable them to obtain honest and profitable work. The Bishops, on their part, bestow their ready goodwill and support; and with their approval and guidance many members of the clergy, both secular and regular, labour assiduously on behalf of the spiritual and mental interests of the members of Associations. And there are not wanting Catholics possessed of affluence, who have, as it were, cast in their lot with the wage-earners, and who have spent large sums in founding and widely spreading Benefit and Insurance Societies, by means of which the working man may without difficulty acquire by his labour not only many present advantages, but also the certainty of honourable support in time to come. How much this multiplied and earnest activity has benefited the community at large is too well known to require us to dwell upon it. We find in it the grounds of the most cheering hope for the future; provided that the Associations we have described continue to grow and spread, and are well and wisely administered. Let the State watch over these Societies of citizens united together in the exercise of their right: but let it not thrust itself into their peculiar concerns and their organisation; for things move and live by the soul within them, and they may be killed by the grasp of a hand from without.

In order that an Association may be carried on with unity of purpose and harmony of action, its organisation and Government must be firm and wise. All such Societies, being free to exist, have the farther right to adopt such rules and organisation as may best conduce to the attainment of their objects. We do not deem it possible to enter into definite details on the subject of organisation; this must depend on national character, on practice and experience, on the nature and scope of the work to be done, on the magnitude of the various trades and employment, and on other circumstances of fact and of time—all of which must be carefully weighed.

Speaking summarily, we may lay it down as a general and prepetual law, that Workmen's Associations should be so organised and governed as to furnish the best and most suitable means for attaining what is aimed at, that is to say, for helping each individual member to better his condition to the utmost in body, mind, and property. It is clear that they must pay special and principal attention to piety and morality, and that their internal discipline must be directed precisely by these considerations; otherwise they entirely lose their special character, and come to be very little better than those societies which take no account of Religion at all. What advantage can it be to a workman to obtain by means of a Society all that he requires, and to endanger his soul for want of spiritual food? What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his own soul?* This, as Our Lord teaches, is the note or character that distinguishes the Christian from the heathen. After all these things do the heathens seek. . . . Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and his justice, and all these things shall be added unto you.† Let our Associations, then, look first and before all to God; let religious instruction have therein a foremost place, each one being carefully taught what is his duty to God, what to believe, what to hope for and how to work out his salvation; and let all be warned and fortified with especial solicitude against wrong opinions and false teaching. Let the working man be urged and led to the worship of God, to the earnest practice of religion, and, among other things, to the sanctification of Sundays and festivals. Let him learn to reverence and love Holy Church, the common Mother of us all; and so to obey the precepts and to frequent the Sacraments of the Church, those Sacraments being the means ordained by God for obtaining forgiveness of sin and for leading a holy life.

The foundations of the organisation being laid in Religion, we next go on to determine the relations of the members one to another, in order that they may live together in concord and go on prosperously and successfully. The offices and charges of the Society should be distributed for the good of the Society itself, and in such manner that difference in degree or position should not interfere with unanimity and goodwill. Office-bearers should be appointed with prudence and discretion, and each one's charge should be carefully marked out; thus no member will suffer wrong. Let the common funds be administered with the strictest honesty, in such way that a member receive assistance in proportion to his necessities. The rights and duties of employers should be the subject of careful consideration as compared with the rights and duties of the employed. If it should happen that either a master or a workman deemed himself injured, nothing would be more disirable than that there should be a committee, composed of honest and capable men of the Association, itself, whose duty it should be, by the laws of the Association, to decide the dispute. Among the purposes of a Society should be to try to arrange for a continuous supply of work at all times and seasons; and to create a fund from which the members may be helped in their necessities, not only in cases of accident, but also in sickness, old age, and misfortune.

Such rules and regulations, if obeyed willingly by all, will sufficiently ensure the well-being of poor people; whilst such Mutual Associations among Catholics are certain to be productive, in no small degree, of prosperity to the State. It is not rash to conjecture the future from the past. Age gives way to age, but the events of one century are wonderfully like those of another; for they are directed by the Providence of God, Who over-rules the course of history in accordance with His purposes in creating the race of main. We are told that it was cast as a reproach on the Christians of the early ages of the Church, that the greater number of them had to live by begging or by labour. Yet, destitute as they were of wealth and influence, they ended by winning over to their side the favour of the rich and the goodwill of the powerful. They showed themselves industrious, laborious and peaceful, men of justice, and, above all, men of brotherly love. In the presence of such a life and such an example prejudice disappeared, the tongue of malevolence was silenced, and the lying traditions of ancient superstition yielded little by little to Christian truth.

At this moment the condition of the working population is the question of the hour; and nothing can be of higher interest to all classes of the State than that it should be rightly and reasonably decided. But it will be easy for Christian working men to decided it aright if they form Associations, choose wise guides and follow the same path which, with so much advantage to themselves and the commonwealth, was trod by their fathers before them. Prejudice, it is true, is mighty, and so is the love of money; but if the sense of what is just and right be not destroyed by depravity of heart, their follow-citizens are sure to be won over to a kindly feeling towards men whom they see to be so industrious and so modest; who so unmistakably prefer honesty to lucre, and the sacredness of duty to all other considerations.

And another great advantage would result from the state of things we are describing; there would be so much more hope and possibility of recalling to a sense of their duty those working men who have either given up their faith altogether, or whose lives are at variance with its precepts. These men, in most cases, feel that they have been fooled by empty promises and deceived by false appearances. They cannot but perceive that their grasping employers too often treat them with the greatest inhumanity and hardly care for them beyond the profit their labour brings; and if they belong to an Association, it is probably one in which there exists, in place of charity and love, that intestine strife which always accompanies unresigned and irreligious poverty. Broken in spirit and worn down in body, how many of them would gladly free themselves from this galling slavery! But human respect or the dread of starvation makes them afraid to take the step. To such as these, Catholic Associations are of incalculable service, helping them out of their difficulties, inviting them to companionship, and receiving the repentant to a shelter in which they may securely trust.

We have now laid before you, Venerable Brethren, who are the persons, and what are the means, by which this most difficult question must be solved. Everyone must put his hand to the work which falls to his share, and that at once and immediately, lest the evil which is already so great may by delay become absolutely beyond remedy. Those who rule the State must use the law and the institutions of the country; masters and rich men must remember their duty; the poor, whose interests are at stake, must make every lawful and proper effort; and since Religion alone, as we said at the beginning, can destroy the evil at its root, all men must be persuaded that the primary thing needful is to return to real Christianity, in the absence of which all the plans and devices of the wisest will be of little avail.

As far as regards the Church, its assistance will never be wanting, be the time or the occasion what it may; and it will intervene with the greater effect in proportion as its liberty of action is the more unfettered; let this be carefully noted by those whose office it is to provide for the public welfare. Every minister of Holy Religion must throw into the conflict all the energy of his mind and all the strength of his endurance; with your authority, Venerable Brethren, and by your example, they must never cease to urge upon all men of every class, upon the high as well as the lowly, the Gospel doctrines of Christian life; by every means in their power they must strive for the good of the people; and above all they must earnestly cherish in themselves, and try to arouse in others, Charity, the mistress and queen of virtues. For the happy results we all long for must be chiefly brought about by the plenteous outpouring of Charity; of that true Christian Charity which is the fulfilling of the whole Gospel law, which is always ready to sacrifice itself for others' sake, and which is man's surest antidote against worldly pride and immoderate love of self; that Charity, whose office is described and whose Godlike features are drawn by the Apostle St. Paul in these words: Charity is patient, is kind . . . seeketh not her own . . . suffereth all things . . . endureth all things.

On each one of you, Venerable Brethren, and on your Clergy and people, as an earnest of God's mercy and a mark of our affection, we lovingly in the Lord bestow the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at St. Peter's, in Rome, the fifteenth day of May, 1891, the fourteenth year of our Pontificate,

LEO XIII., POPE.

* St. Mathew xvi. 26. † St. Mathew vi. 32, 33.

SIR JAMES STEPHEN ON THE LAW OF GAMBLING.

In an interesting and varied number of the *Nineteenth Century*, to which we shall have occasion to return, the article of most immediate moment is that by Sir James Stephen upon "Gambling and the Law," in which he proposes that betting and gambling should be made illegal. Opinions will be sharply divided upon his proposal; but every one will feel that the views of so distinguished a jurist are entitled to great respect.

IS GAMBLING WRONG?

The question, is gambling wrong, and why? is (Sir James says) continually asked by people who tacitly assume that every action or omission whatever is found in one of two schedules respectively headed "right" and "wrong," and that the question in all cases is, in which of these the given act is specified. Of course no such schedule ever was attempted to be made, but the conception of it haunts the people's mind. A striking form of the kind of morality which it implies is to be found in the complaint that a man might keep, both in letter and in spirit, every one of the Ten Commandments and yet be devoted to gambling and pass his time in the wanton indulgence of cruelty to animals. It might be said in the same spirit that only one form of falsehood is forbidden by a code which forbids bearing false witness against your neighbour, but permits false witness in his favour, and that the great duty of obeying lawful authority is as most obscurely and indirectly intimated by an injunction to honour one's father and mother.

A QUESTION OF DEGREE.

The principle appears to me to be perfectly simple, and not very difficult to apply. It is that gambling, like any other thing, is a question of degree. A bet for one man is unobjectionable if it is a matter of shillings, for another man it may be of no harm if it is a matter of pounds; but questions of degree of this sort must by the very nature of things be decided by the people whom they actually affect—a man must decide for himself how much he can afford to lose, and if he is wise he will not exceed his limit; but though this may be a guide to the amount of his bet, it can hardly determine its legal quality. Is money lost by gambling to be a real debt recoverable by law, or is it to be merely a debt of honour? After various hesitations it has been decided that it is to be a debt of honour only.

SHOULD IT BE MADE ILLEGAL.

Having discussed the present state of the law, Sir James arrives at this conclusion:—Parliament will not have done what it practically can to discourage gambling and bets, until it has condemned it in general terms, which it would be perfectly easy to do, by reciting that, whereas gambling is a practice opposed to the public interest, it is hereby declared to be illegal, and all bets, whether made by agents or between principals, and all contracts ancillary to gambling, shall be void, and if made by an agent the principal may revoke his authority to pay the bet at any time whatever. Nobody proposes to give legal effect to wagers; but till that is proposed the making of bets illegal instead of being, as at present, merely void will make no practical difference of which any one need ever be aware. If a man won ten thousand pounds on the Derby his chance of being paid would be just as good or as bad as it is at present, whether his act was illegal or not. As to bets made by agents, is it imaginable that people should be willing that the principals should be disappointed of their winnings if agents pleased to avail themselves of the law of the land, but that a loser should be obliged to pay in order to keep up the credit of the agent through whom the bet was made?

THE DANGEROUS BETTING AGENT.

The existence of such a person as a betting agent appears to me to be an insult to the law. It is a mere abuse that such a person should exist at all; and a fragment of legislation which enables him to carry on his business, and for which no excuse is proposed except that it does so enable him, is in itself absurd. It is impossible to prove more clearly that it exists in defiance of the general body of the law. Lord Justice Bowen assumes in Read v. Anderson that a betting agent is entitled to be regarded as is a legitimate agent in any other branch of trade; it is, in fact, no more than a *petitio principii*. If the statute had been supposed to leave a loophole open for bets made through agents, the loophole would certainly have been closed. When the large door was closed for the cats, a small one would not have been left open for the kittens if it had been noticed. The fact is that the sort of betting which is most common and most mischievous is usually done through agents. As matters stand, a betting agent has the advantage of enabling any one to bet to any one who lives in a moderately large town. In these days every shop-boy can obtain the odds and consult every petty little tout about them, and the betting agent can bet for him at a very small price.

THE BACCARAT CASE.

There is one point of view in the recent baccarat case which has possibly appealed forcibly to the people at large, though with no great claim to reason upon the part of those who make the appeal. It is occasionally said that the law, as it stands, exhibits practical partiality in the odious form of undue lenity to the rich in comparison with the poor. How can it be just, it is said, that the Prince of Wales and other people of the highest rank should go to Mr. Wilson's house and play baccarat with impunity, whilst the newspapers are continually filled with accounts of raids upon gambling-houses which do not do a tenth part of the harm that is done by Mr. Wilson's house? The answer, of course, is plain. There is all the difference in the world between keeping a house in which every one may gamble and private gambling which no one can share in without a special invitation. It would be a monstrous invasion of privacy if the police were able to get a warrant to enter a private house on the ground that there was reason to believe that cards would be played there and to arrest every one who was suspected of playing. True as this answer is, it is very unwise to rest the defence of private habits upon a ground which involves an admission that they would be criminal if practised in public.

It is a common experience with shipowners and shipbuilders to have propounded to them means whereby even thirty knots per hour may be realized, and these backed up by very elaborate calculations as proof, but which, when investigated, are found to be wanting in some little detail, insignificant at first sight, but absolutely essential to complete the proof. So far no great departure from the existing form of ship, nor from the method of propulsion, has resulted in obtaining a higher speed than is common with ordinary ships of the same dimensions; and in nearly every case such departures have mortified the inventors as well as disappointed the public by turning out absolute failures; and there is no good reason to suppose that further successes than have already been attained will be achieved in any other way than by improving the conditions that now obtain, both as regards form of ship and method of propulsion, inasmuch as the physical causes which combine to retard the motion of a vessel, and the physical forces which are employed in overcoming that resistance, remain to-day as as they ever were, and are, in fact, Nature's immutable laws. The commercial question is also one that presses very hardly at all times, and must continue to do so more and more, as will be seen later on. The Atlantic greyhound of to-day is, in immersed form, substantially that of the viking's craft of more than a thousand years ago. And if we look to Nature for our study, we shall find that the swiftest fish are not unlike in general form to the submerged part of a ship; and the comparison is the more easily accepted when it is remembered that the fish is wholly submerged, while the ship is only partially so. The one has to contend with waves and other surface disturbances and must perforce keep above the water, while the other is free from such disturbing elements and conditions, and pursues its course practically in smooth water.

The peerage to Sir George Stephen is gazetted. He takes the title, as has already been stated, of Baron Mount Stephen, of Mount Stephen, in the province of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada, and of Dufftown in the county of Banff.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

SASHES AND TRIMMINGS.

Sashes have come in again with the summer costumes, and they are generally secured at the back with long bows and ends. The ribbon chosen for the purpose is three or four inches wide, and may be of faille or satin, but is more frequently in watered silk. For young girls they look very pretty, combined with braces. Two pieces of ribbon, crossed over the bosom, are carried over the shoulders down into a point at the waist, where they are secured beneath the sash bow. The simplest cashmere or muslin dress, decorated thus with ribbons, will have a natty, smart appearance, procurable at a relatively small cost. Ribbon velvet is also used for trimming, but the streamers must be omitted, the braces joining to a round waist-belt. Another way of trimming with ribbons, applicable to velvet, consists of six bands of inch-wide ribbon starting from the waist at the back, dividing and passing over the shoulders, and carried down to the corset line, where they are finished off with small bows. A pale grey cashmere costume arranged thus has a sheaf-pleated bodice open in a point in front, and confined by a wide belt ruled with three rows of velvet. The skirt is mounted in redingote pleats at the side and back, the tablier—draped slightly—being ornamented with three bands of velvet on the hem, each band terminating with a bow at its extremities. Within the V point of the bodice is folded a crossed chemisette of white surah, and the tight-fitting sleeves are slashed at the top with the same silk. This model is reproduced in navy blue serge, rust-coloured velvet, and ivory silk for an autumn travelling costume; also in Tussore with aubergine-coloured velvet and silk. Costumes designed for the seaside, the country, and early autumn are more useful if furnished with little shoulder-capes to correspond, to be put on when the weather is cool. They look pretty composed of three or four frills or graduated capes, each one edged with a band of ribbon. Sometimes the cape is an adherent portion of the bodice, but this is not so convenient.

SKIRTS ABOUT INDOOR DRESSES.

For indoor dresses the brightest and at the same time most delicate colours are used, the stuffs for the most part being rich and handsome. Here is an afternoon reception robe in the form of a redingote worn over a lace skirt. The material chosen for the coat is a brocade, the pattern representing white true-lover's knots wrought on a background of old rose shot with dull yellow. Over the lace skirt are dotted knots of yellow ribbon, each one set in a coquille of lace, a quilling of pink surah finishing off the petticoat beneath. There is a perfect furore for true-lover's knots in one shape or another; they are not only woven in brocades and ribbons, but they are reproduced in white and black lace insertion on the skirts of dresses and on the silk domes of parasols. To effect this the insertion is folded into the shape of a couple of loops with flowing ends, after which the edges of the lace are worked in button-hole stitch and the material at the back is cut away so as to leave the knot transparent. Designs of this sort are introduced into muslin, crape, and foulard. A charming house dress in apricot-coloured china crape has a row of these knots, made in black lace, down the middle of the tablier, and continued round the skirt on the top of the hem. The bodice, drawn into the centre with a sheaf of pleats, is completed by a corselet of black lace, and the full sleeves have lace gauntlets. Similar gowns may be made in plain tinted muslin, the lace insertion used for the bows being either black or white, according to taste or discretion—white bows looking "younger" than black ones.

MONOTONY IN DRESS.

The flounces of lace so often seen round the foot of dresses this season are apt to become monotonous; a new way of treating them is to have them quite wide at the sides and gradually narrowing towards the front, where one end crosses over the other. This arrangement is carried out in a smart dress of maize-colour crepon, dotted over with a small black design. The bodice is crossed from shoulder to waist over a black lace plastron, and the sleeves are gathered into tight-fitting cuffs, also covered with lace. Knots of black velvet fasten the over-side of the bodice at the waist. Only quite simple costumes have entirely plain skirts nowadays. Either there is a flounce or other trimming about the hem, or one of the seams is left open to show a panel of some other material. This latter arrangement may be carried out in dresses of any opaque tissue—even thin Indian silks, when lace panels are most applicable. The same lace reappears in the bodice, now in the form of pointed plastron, now as a yoke, and also in the sleeves, which are sometimes made entirely of lace, albeit always lined throughout. Yokes are generally chosen for young girls' dresses, the plastron being considered more suitable for married women. Tussore silk, made up with ecru silk guipure panels, composes very pretty summer costumes for town and country, which are very durable, as they clean so well.

PARISH FASHIONS.

Writing on the Paris fashions, a contemporary says:—The best Parisian dress-makers are very chary of using the broad conspicuous patterns so much in vogue just now, save in the shape of handsome brocades for evening and Court trains. It is particularly out of doors that they should be eschewed, as a walking or carriage costume ought to look equally well when seen far and near. Another error to be avoided is the admixture of too many colours on a hat—a decided failing with milliners this season, who will combine plumage of one tint with crape draperies of another, mounting the whole on a straw of a third decided tone, or cover it with a quantity of flaunting flowers, such as a sweet peas, convolvulus, and field flowers in half-a-dozen different hues. Loose sprays and blossoms which tremble at each movement of the wearer are never in the best taste, and it is with decided relief that we turn from these overloaded abominations to simpler arrangements of feathers or flowers. Among the latter may be recommended the small tulle or straw bonnets trimmed with a few roses—admirable imitations of nature—grouped in bunches, as if they had been lately gathered, and not as if they were actually growing.

AN OLD FASHION REVIVED.

The old mixture of green and black is to be seen now and again. Very bright shades of serpent and linden green are used to combine with black lace net of different sorts, and grenadine. A black Chantilly lace skirt made up over green satin is festooned with bows suspended from the waist by ribbons; it is worn with a green brocaded coat and lace waist-coat, or rather blouse, confined to the waist by a girdle of sparkling green beads. This is a somewhat matronly toilette, principally on account of the brocaded coat. Young women wear them more frequently in shot silk, which suits the Louis XVI, and Directoire coat to perfection. Certain combinations of puce and pale blue, lilac and beige, deep blue and China pink, are particularly applicable. Skirts of lace—white, ecru, or russet—make up well with shot-silk coats. As a change from the inevitable single deep lace flounce there is a revival of the antiquated three-flounced skirt, not as yet adopted generally, but patronised by one or two dressmakers of note.

SUMMER DRESS.

Dress in the Park, at Hurlingham, at Ranelagh, on Saturdays, and at the fashionable wedding, has assumed at last a really summerlike aspect. There are days when women act on the time-honoured and oft-proved adage of "put not your trust in the weather;" but when smart functions are afoot and sunshine is overheard, then they assume their best frocks cheerfully, and take the consequences if a thunderstorm should intervene. Some of the frocks worn recently have been very lovely. A tall, dark woman, generally and most deservedly admired, wore the other afternoon a gown of pure white crepon. Round the hem there was a deep band of turquise blue velvet, embroidered all over in a design of maiden-hair fern fronds wrought in glittering silver. The bodice was in neat folds gathered under narrow bands of blue velvet embroidered with silver, which were drawn closely round the figure, terminating in points back and front. A couple of bands formed the collar, and the cuffs were similarly treated as far as the elbow, whence they were arranged in deep puffs of crepon. A bonnet made entirely of forget-me-nots was worn, with silver wings in front, and the white enamel handled sunshade was studded with turquoises, and covered with white crepon having bands of blue velvet embroidered with silver inserted in three rows near the edge.

A HAPPY METHOD.

The following method of making a thin summer dress is particularly happy. The material is muslin-striped in narrow lines of pink and white. There is a low bodice or corselet finely tucked lengthways, so as to bring the pink lines close together. Bands made of six or seven tucks, a little more than an inch wide, alternating with white lace insertion, compose the yoke and sleeves, only in the former the bands run horizontally, whereas on the sleeves they are used diagonally. Three bands of tucks, divided by three bands of insertion, form a pretty trimming for the bottom of the skirt. This arrangement would look equally well in mauve or pale blue. The bodice is finished off with a loose bouillonne or frill, made of the muslin folded double, doing duty for basques, under which the sash ribbon is carried round and tied behind.

THE LATEST FOLLY.

This is the injection of perfume hypodermically. Ladies may be very fond of scent, and weary of having to renew it often, but surely it is the height of absurdity to have it put into the skin. However, now there is a little inspissating machine invented by which the silly ones of our sex may be perfumed in this truly barbarous manner; it consists of a tiny syringe which contains six drops of an essence, and this can be pricked into the skin with the right hand. A medical man found out this possibility from having used a strong smelling drug for a consumptive patient by injecting it; and remarking on the manner in which it affected the skin and breath of the person, he was led to use scent to overcome the odour. He assures us that there is not the very least fear of blood-poisoning. Once a week is all that is necessary for the operation. Pride feels no pain, it is said; so perhaps there will be found people foolish enough and vain enough to try the experiment.

A BEAUTIFUL DRESS FOR A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.

A beautiful dress, worn at a fashionable wedding a day or two ago by a lovely woman, was of white nun's veiling draped in polonaise style over an under-dress of very pale lilac silk; which showed through the light woollen material with the most delicate effect. The polonaise opened down at her side, and was finished at these openings with wide bands of raised embroideries in very pale pink and mauve mingled with white. The wide high sleeves were of pale lilac silk, and the bodice was finished with more embroidery. A broad-brimmed hat made of drawn lilac lisse was worn; and it was trimmed with lilac clusters, tied with deeper mauve velvet, and having tender green foliage. A lilac moire sunshade with inserted bands of white lace and lined with white accompanied this costume, which looked fresh, cool, summerlike, and dainty in the extreme.

Before you buy anything ask two questions: "Do I really want it? Can I do without it?" Honestly answered, these questions may make you rich; but they will never prevent you from buying SAPOLIO. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Fort.

LITERARY, [illegible] AND MUSICAL.

About two [illegible] of Swedish young ladies, wh[illegible] musical education, were acc[illegible]kholm for the study of the q[illegible] finales of the great master[illegible] happened, belonged to well-to-do fa[illegible] not need to earn their living. On the [illegible]and, all were enthusiastic singers, and desirous of fame in the musical world. Mdlle. During, a young lady of great strength, of will and energy, proposed that they should go on tour together through Europe, giving special attention to native Swedish music. This was done, and the Swedish Ladies' Sextet, now famous in Denmark, Russia, Germany, Austria, and France, was formed. The Sextet, under the direction of Mdlle. During, arrived in England a few weeks ago. Their concerts, needless to say, have aroused the greatest interest. At numberless at homes and musical evenings they may be heard, and are doubtless reaping a harvest which will make the good people at home, where £300 a year is great wealth, open their eyes. Numerous adventures attended their progress through Europe. In Austria the police made up their minds that it was a party of lady acrobats, and refused to let them have a hall until a net was hung across the building. In Vienna the almighty Brahms heard them sing some Swedish folk-songs, and expressed his keen delight. They propose remaining in London a few weeks, and may then possibly proceed to America.

CRICKET IN FICTION.

Why is it that cricket, the most popular of English games, figures so little in English fiction? And how comes it that the great cricket romance, like the great American novel, is yet to come? Mr. Christian, who propounds these questions in "Baily's Magazine," makes easy fun of novelist's cricket, so far as it goes; but acknowledges an exception in Mr. George Meredith. Like Dickens, Mr. Meredith was born in Hampshire, "the cradle of the game;" but it must, as Mr. Christian says, have been in Surrey—despite the maps—that he witnessed that match of Fallowfield against Beckley, when Evan Harrington stood wistfully watching the plain of grass whereon stood a white booth topped by a flag. The last of his samples of Mr. Meredith's cricket allusions recalls the remarks of Harry Richmond's coachman, "an epitome of cricketal (the word has authority) philosophy." "Now there's my notion of happiness," exclaimed the man who, as the novelist observes, was "condemned to inactivity in the perpetual act of motion." "It comprises, count:—Lots of running, and that's good; just enough o' taking it easy, that's good; a appetite for your dinner, and your ale or your port, as may be the case, good number three; add on a tired pipe after dark, and a sound sleep to follow, and you say good morning to the doctor and the parson; for you're in health, body and soul, and ne'er a parson 'll make a better Christian of ye, that I'll swear." At present Mr. Christian certifies that Mr. Meredith "stands at the head of all the novelists in regard to knowledge of this essentially English pastime."

PROGRESS OF THE SOL-FA SYSTEM.

The present year will witness the fiftieth anniversary of the Tonic Sol-Fa system, which has done so much and, we may safely say, will do so much more in the future, to spread the knowledge and the love of music among the people. Mr. Spencer Curwen, son of the inventor and most energetic propagator of the system, seizes this opportunity for a very interesting review of its history and characteristics in the new number of "Good Words." Coldly received, disparaged and even derided in many influential quarters, it is now able to confound its opponents by the incontestible evidence of its fruits. As Mr. Curwen observes, in this Jubilee year there are hundreds of musicians who have successfully climbed the ladder his father placed for them—bachelors and doctors of music, Fellows of the College of Organists, Associates of the Royal Academy of Music, vocalists and performers of repute. Mr. Ben Davies not many years ago was singing in Tonic Sol-Fa choirs, and he constantly advises opera singers who wish to read at sight to learn the system. A doctor of music who graduated the other day at one of our Universities testifies that without the Tonic Sol-Fa system he does not think he could possibly have done the work. Such authorities as Dr. Helmholtz of Berlin, Sir John Herschell, Mr. Bosanquet, General Thompson, Dr. Bridge, Mr. Henry Leslie, Lord Rayleigh, Mr. A. J. Ellis, and many others not less noteworthy, have given their sanction to the system.

THE BOSCOBEL TRACTS.

The collection of narratives known as the Boscobel Tracts, which Bishop Copleston has described as "by far the most romantic piece of English history we possess," has received an interesting addition in the shape of a pamphlet edited by a "Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries," and relating how Prince Charles, after the battle of Worcester, narrowly escaped capture in the old Manor House at Coaxdon, near Axminster, long the seat of the Cogan family. This time the place of concealment was not a spreading oak, but a lady's hoop or farthingale. The story, gathered mainly from family tradition, has been told before; but not in such fulness of detail. The lady of the manor, startled by the sudden appearance of the Royal fugitive, had, it is said, only just time to throw her skirt over the Prince as he knelt in the recess by the window when her husband, who was a Cromwellian, entered with soldiers. The historical farthingale is stated to have been long in possession of the family together with other corroborative relics. Prince Charles is silent on the subject: but as the writer of this tract says, "his Majesty might well in deference to a lady who had the bravery and presence of mind to extemporise such an exceptional mode of concealment, have been chivalrous enough to withhold any mention of the circumstance." The pamphlet is published, with some illustrations by Mr. Elliot Stock.

THE FUTURE OF THE COLONIAL NOVEL.

The remarkable advance in the esteem of English readers that has been made during recent years by the Australian novel is one of the signs of the times. One of the most influential of Australian weeklies, the *Sydney Mail*, says in its latest issue:—"The favor with which the good work of colonial authors is received by English publishers enlarges year by year. Until recently it was very seldom indeed that an English firm would purchase a colonial story, but now we frequently see works of colonial authors issued from the English press." That is perfectly true, and there can be no doubt that Christie Murray was correct in saying that "there is a splendid future for the colonial novel." The pioneer in this literary department was Henry Kingsley (brother of the better-known canon) who returned to England in 1858, after five years' Bohemian wanderings all over Australia. He turned his colonial experiences to excellent account as readers of "Geoffrey Hamlyn" do not need to be reminded.

THE LION OF THE MUSICAL SEASON.

Paderowski, the lion of the present musical season, is a Pole, with a shock head of hair which would excite the envy of Rubenstein himself. He is on the right side of thirty, and, unlike the general run of gifted musicians, is full of anecdote and overflowing with animal spirits. He does not speak English, but is fluent in German and French. One of his first surprises in this country was to come across a genuine unofficial Englishman speaking Polish as though to the manner born. This gentleman wrote to him from Newcastle. The letter was couched in the purest literary Polish (for Poland, it appears, has a literature, though no drama, to speak of), and it led to the forming of one of the pleasantest friendships which the young pianist now enjoys. In the autumn Paderwski goes to America. Meanwhile, his portrait is being painted by Mr. Alma Tadema, who has introduced him to the artistic "set," where he is already a general favorite.

THE INSANITY OF GENIUS.

Writing about Mr. Nisbet's new work on "The Insanity of Genius," Professor Huxley thus expresses his views:—"Genius to my mind means innate capacity of any kind above the average mental level. From a biological point of view, I should say that a genius among men stands in the same position as a 'sport' among animals and plants, and is a product of the variability which is the postulate of selection both natural and artificial. On the general ground that a strong and therefore markedly abnormal variety is not likely to be so well in harmony with existing conditions as the normal standard (which has been brought to what it is largely by the operation of those conditions), I should say that a large proportion of 'genius sports' are likely to come to grief physically and socially, and that the intensity of feeling which is one of the conditions of what is called genius, is especially liable to run into the 'fixed deas' which are at the bottom of so much insanity."

THE AUTHORS' CLUB.

At last we have tidings of "The Authors' Club," but unfortunately there is nothing very definite to report in the way of progress. The fates have been unpropitious, even ominously so. A paragraph in the official organ of the Society of Authors, informs us that the provisional committee had "found a man" ready to act as honorary secretary, but he fell ill and could do nothing, nor for a long time could another man be found. At last, however, "a candidate for the post" has turned up, and the committee are "hoping to begin." If the project proves a success the club should open, we are told, about the end of the year. The tone, it will be observed, is not hopeful; but authors must be patient, and bide their time. Club or no club, it is consolatory to think that English literature will still probably jog on, albeit in the old unsociable way.

THE ARMENIAN IRVING.

The death is announced from Constantinople of Atamian, the Armenian Irving. Atamian had acquired fame as a tragedian throughout Russia, Greece, and Turkey. He was contemplating a tour to France and England. Shakespeare was his favourite, whose plays he interpreted in his own language—in Armenian. He acted in "Othello" and "Hamlet"; in both he displayed powerful dramatic aptitudes which have amply justified his great renown. He bore a strong facial resemblance to Rubinstein. Although he as a rule acted in Armenian, Atamian did not disdain the French, in which language he played in Dumas' "Kean," and recited monologues from Coppee, as "La Greve des Forgerons," &c. The Armenians lose in him a great patriot and the founder of the Armenian school of drama.

The Queen of Sheba's wardrobe could not have been more luxurious than that which is at this moment in the dressing-rooms of the Savoy Theatre. Miss Jessie Bond has two beautiful dresses—a white silk with a diaper and gold bodice and veil; the other is of golden gauze silk, hand-embroidered all over, and there are wreaths and gems that would have even charmed "She." Miss Snyder's dresses are equally lovely, and are also of white and gold and black and gold. The nautch girls' dresses are also fascinating—gauze silks of red, moonlight green, and heliotrope. Everybody is to be tinted a lovely Indian brown, and invariably black hair will be worn. Miss Fisher has designed the dresses, and Mr. Clarkson the wigs.

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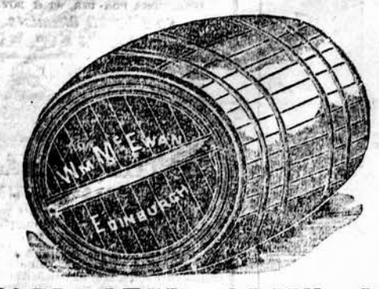
Primus  *in Indis.*

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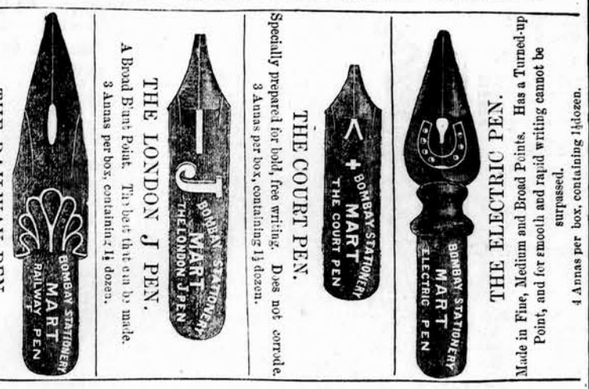

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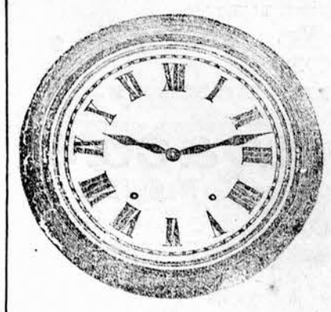

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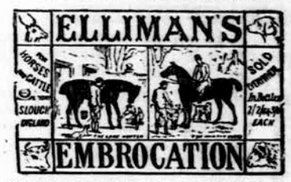

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